FEBRUARY.
INDIAN RAILWAY
ELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian
ompanies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies,
Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes
n the principal towns of Northern, Central,
rn & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
d and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,546—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd Feb.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3990	600	P Harris..........	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M. L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.......	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
GANGES............	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th Feb.
NIZAM...............	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14th Mar
LYDE................	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO...................	On the 7th March, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA..........	P. Mersa........	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Luanch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEX-ANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.

For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb,

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. CHINA, Captain BILLINGE. This favourite Steamer will sail for Plymouth about the 15th March. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Special arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of luggage granted.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 22nd February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Culna	1,934..	......On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th February 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.

Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Steamer "LORD LONDONDERRY" has arrived from Glasgow and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or they will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
20 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	11 0
	A favourite White dinner Wine.			
20 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	11 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
25 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Maçon	13 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character, and in excellent condition.			
33 0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17 8
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
21 0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
24 0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist	13 8
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
33 0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION
DESSERT AND DESSERT AND FISH CABINETS.

	Rs. a.
VERY HANDSOME PRESENTATION DESSERT SERVICE, comprising 12 pairs of choice Pearl-Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, 2 richly engraved Fruit Spoons, 1 pair Grape Scissors, 2 Nut Picks, and two pairs of Nutcrackers, complete in Satin-lined Case, with Lock and Key	300 0
VERY HANDSOME PRESENTATION FISH and DESSERT SERVICE, comprising 12 pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, Fish Carver and Fork, 12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, 2 Nut Picks, all with choice Ivory Handles, 4 richly engraved Fruit Spoons, 1 pair Grape Scissors, and 2 pairs Nutcrackers, complete in Satin-lined Case, with Lock and Key	500 0

FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,
FISH CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS,
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STERLING SILVER SALT CELLARS.
(HALL MARKED.)

	Rs. a.
Set of 4, narrow fluted, Queen Anne style, Salt Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case....................................	63 0
Set of 4, richly engraved, Arabesque Salt Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case	90 0
Set of 4, curved and fluted, Early English style, Salt Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case..............................	108 0
Set of 6, narrow fluted, Queen Anne style, Salt-Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case..................................	90 0
Set of 6, chased, Queen Anne style, Salt-Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case	95 0
Set of 6, broad fluted Queen Anne style, Salt-Cellars and Spoons, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Case..	108 0

PRESENTS IN SILVER.
PRESENTS IN GOLD.
PRESENTS IN FANCYWARE.

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a.	No. 3. Peach Blow. Rs. a.	No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a.	No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a.	No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup ,, ...	,,	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding ,, ...	,,	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese ,, ...	,,	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish	each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish	,,	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat ,, ...	,,	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" ,, ,, ...	,,	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" ,, ,, ...	,,	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" ,, ,, ...	,,	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" ,, ,, ...	,,	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer................	,,	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish	,,	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" ,, ...	,,	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen	,,	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen......................	,,	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes	,,	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes........................	,,	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl	,,	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot Water Plates..................	per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover.........	,,	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates	per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes........................	each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish	,,	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
EPERGNES.
FINGER BOWLS.
FLOWER VASES.
MENU STANDS.
NAME TABLETS.
TOILET SERVICES.
TOILET TABLE SETS.
TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES.

KEMP & CO.'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER
FOR HORSES.

For Improving the Tone of the System and Purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, A GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH AND STRENGH.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—I have found that the Powder is EXCELLENT AND BRINGS A HORSE INTO CONDITION in about a fortnight. [illegible] which I had purchased in Bombay, just landed, is now getting into condition, and will probably *run at the Kamptee Races.*

(Signed) G. H. C.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

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Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
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Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.

All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face.....................	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....................................	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month..	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case............................	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

SUITABLE CLOTHING
FOR
GENTLEMEN EN ROUTE TO EUROPE,
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A. L. & W., keep a large and well assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

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THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870.

LEGHORN HATS.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened out in all the LATEST SPRING SHAPES with PLAIN and FANCY BRIMS.

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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. EAST STREET, POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co., Limited.

FANCY PLATES, &c.

	Rs.	As.
A packet of Biscuits, forming a useful box..each	3	8
A Loaf of Bread, forming an inkstand... .. ,,	2	12
Plate of Prunes	1	4
Sole and Lemon..	4	0
Plate of Stilton Cheese................................	1	8
Plate of Strawberry Tart..............................	3	0
Loaf of Bread, forming inkstand or plate.........	1	8
Poached Egg on plate	1	8

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW FLUID IS AN INDISPENSABLE Auxiliary to the Toilet Requisites of Residents in India. Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, and Spots, caused by Exposure to a tropical Sun, vanish under its influence in a marvellous manner. The

NEW FLUID

is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand, Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Tablets, Balls, and Sticks.
10 As., and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.
Almond.
Brown Windsor.
Curd.
Sunflower.
Elder Flower.
Honey.
Glycerine.
Carbolic.
Per box, 12 As.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs. a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water	,,	1 0
Seltzer Water...	,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,,	1 0
Ginger Ale	,,	1 0
Raspberryade	,,	1 0
Aërated Water	,,	0 12
Potash Water...	,,	0 12
Lithia Water	,,	1 8
Vichy Water...	,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION
FANCY FAIR

WILL TAKE PLACE
On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, Instant,
At the ALBERT HALL of the Institution.
he Fancy Fair is under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY REAY,
and
Will be opened by
.R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

	Rs.
Admission on the First Day to the Fancy Fair	1
Admission to the *Cafe Chantant* Concert, each day........	1
Season Ticket for the Three Days, including admission to the Fair and Concert	2

Children under twelve, Half Price.
Tickets may be obtained of COOPER MADON & Co., Ld. and at THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, February, 1889.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket ....Rs. 3.
Single Admission .... „ 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.

A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT,
In aid of the above Fund, will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 26.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., K. T., &c., &c., District Grand Master of Bombay,
And the OFFICERS of District Grand Lodge.
SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., GRAND MASTER of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and his OFFICERS.

Their EXCELLENCIES The GOVERNOR and LADY REAY have signified their intention of being present, if possible.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will assist.

VOCALISTS.

LADY MORLAND.	MRS. ADAMS.
MRS PRESTON.	MRS. WALKER.
MR. WYER.	MR. CLARK.
MR. LAMB.	MR. THELENBERG.

PIANOFORTE.
MISS FLOWER. MR. METAXAS.
ORGAN.
MR. MANT.
Concert will commence at 9 o'clock.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo......March from "Scipio"......Handel.
Mr. MANT.
2. Song ...."Still is the night" ....Abdt.
Mr. THELENBERG.
3. Song ...."The River of Years"......Marzials.
Mrs. PRESTON.
4. Song ...."The Village Blacksmith"..Weiss.
Mr. LAMB.
5. Song ...."The lost Chord" ....Sullivan.
Lady MORLAND.
6. Pianoforte Solo ....Sonata in C sharp minor......Beethoven.
7. Song ...."At Benediction" ....Edoardo Barri.
Mrs. ADAMS.
8. Duett............"Il pallor funesto" (Lucia di Lammermoor) ....Donizetti.
Mrs. WALKER & Mr. WYER.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo ..... "Air du Dauphin" ....Rocekel.
Mr. MANT.
2. Song ...."The Erl King" ....Schubert.
Mr. WYER.
3. Song ...."O Roberto che tu Adoro" (Robert il Diavolo) ......Meyerbeer.
Mrs. WALKER.
4. Song ...."Thou art passing hence"...Sullivan.
Mr. ANDERSON CLARK.
5. Pianoforte Solo.
Mr. METAXAS.
6. Duett ...."Ah figlia incauta" (Maria Padilla) ....Donizetto.
~~Pontet.~~
Mr. HEBDITCH.
8. Duett............ ....

Tickets, Rs. 4 each.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on he departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 187- respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back a 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*. prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY
INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF HARIHAR BEERURU SECTION OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

THE Northern Section of the extension of the Mysore State Railway, HARIHAR to BEERURU will be OPEN for all kinds of traffic, on and after THURSDAY, 21st February, 1889.

JAS. CRAICK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th February, 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the MEMBERS of UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION Ratnagiri, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at the Head Office Ratnagiri, "Fodke's Building, Bazzar Street, on the 3rd March 1889, at 7 a.m., under Rule 9 of the Rules of this Institution. All the members are therefore requested to attend the meeting on that date or to send in their proposals, if any, to the undersigned, to place them before the meeting for consideration.

S. V. GANDHY,
Secretary.

ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1888, of Rs. 3 per share, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 27th inst., on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st Feb. 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATRI PREMJI GOPALJI has contracted to sell to SHAHBUDDIN HAFIZ NIZAMUDDIN MUKRI;

All that piece or parcel of Fauzendari land or ground of which Mr. Goolam Hussein bin Mahomed Ibrahim is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Western side of Kalbadevi Road in Kolbhatwadi in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Premji Gopalji, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rate and taxes under new street No. 27, and Ward No. 2512, containing by admeasurement (1203-9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On the East by the house of Boomabai Mewnani deceased, on the West by the house of Saccaram Appaji and Daji Appaji deceased, on the North by the Kolbatwadi Cross Lane and on the South by the Kolbhatwadi aforsaid,—All persons claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 day's from the date hereof at their office No. 19 Esplanade-road, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any.—Dated this 21st day of February 1889.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Solicitors, High Court.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps ; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.,' care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PLATED WARE.—Our Prices can be compared with any Firm for Similar Goods. Everyone satisfied with their Wear, and have always recommended us to their friends as the Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE. The Cup to be presented by GREEN & READ, is now on view at the Bunder.

MUNICIPALITIES throughout India supplied with Excellent Street Lamps and Lanterns from the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodore Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TOYS, DOLLS. In great varieties, Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands Decanters, Speaking animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., MORENAS & Co., Ice confectioners.

TENNIS ! TENNIS !! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

THE COLONIAL RATE of EXCHANGE having been fixed at 1 Shilling 4 Pence from 1st April, Mr BARRETT, Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, solicits orders for Pay Tables, British Troops, at Re 1 per copy.

R. HAMILTON & Co., Undertakers and tion, Artistic Memorial Cards, Immortelles of all sizes supplied on the shortest notice. Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED AT ONCE for 4 months, the sum of Rs. 500, Good Security given ; daily payments, "T. A. M.," *Gazette* office.

WANTED for Worcester Regiment, Quetta, a MESSMAN. Dining Members, average Number Eighteen. For particulars apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED.—A BAND MASTER, to instruct and take charge of a Volunteer Band. Applicants must state terms, and submit copies of certificates. Address "E. S. L.," care of this paper.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with an English Family, for 2 or 3 Gentlemen, near the Fort. Rooms large and airy, open to sea breeze ; or rooms can be let unfurnished. Apply to 555, care of this paper.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889. Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street. For—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BEST FIRE BRICKS DEPOT.—FOR SALE Best Fire Bricks, Blochairn Brand, Rates very moderate, delivered at our works. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No 5, Staveley Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	.. 3¼ by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3¾ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gairsappa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ¾
The Lushington Fall-Canard; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by ¾

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of vacant Land at Byculla Tank Pakhady, near Khatao Mucconjee's Mill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Ahmed Adum, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 4 p.m., all the right, title, and interest of the said Ahmed Adum in the undermentioned landed properties, *viz.*—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 388 8-9ths square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla Tank Pakhady, otherwise commonly called Agree Pada, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the public passage, and beyond that by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Babajee Narayan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Balcrishna Narayan, and on the south by the house of Bhai Luxmonjee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 155 5-9th square yards or thereabouts, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhady, otherwise commonly called Agree Pada, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the Byculla Tank Pakhady, on the north by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Babajee Narayan, and on the south by the house of Abba Arjoon Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Manual Gomes, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th February, at 2 p.m., at Ramwady Kalbadevi, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, platedware, crockeryware, pictures, lamps, gold head ornament, and ring, silver snuffbox, copper utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ Printed handkerchiefs.
5 „ coloured lappets.
2 „ superfine black cloth.
2 „ coloured cloth.

On account and at the risk of Luckmidass Soonderjee—LS—152-53—2 bales scarlet army cloth.

On account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fuckeerjee Merwanjee—

1 Gold double-cased watch, No 15442, by George Oram and Son, London, with date, month, and flying second.

On account and at the risk of the indentors Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co., ex. s.s. Rome.

B C—50 cases currants.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 light and handsome victoria.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor), on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, consisting of blackwood bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, writing table, iron chest, about 87 dozen chairs, about 137 pieces of camp tables, a large number of copper pots and utensils, white copper pots and trays, glasses and tumblers, lanterns, silver rosewater bottles, and watch pugrees, wearing apparels, books, one strong built door shigram, with grey Arab horse and harness, one fleabitten grey horse, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

A handsome Europe-built, nearly new chair-a-banc.
A handsome Europe-built, nearly new single seated brougham.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 22, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., at Modi Bay, behind the European General Hospital, on account of the concerned, the following bales of damaged and burnt cotton saved from the late fire that took place in the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba.

100 bales Fine Dholera Cotton.
110 „ Fine M. Ginned Broach Cotton.
6 „ Mowa Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid and the goods removed away the next day.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows—

1 case dress velvet.
1 „ gauz silk.
A quantity of sample piece s dhoties.
1 case bevelled glass mirrors.
5 cases cotton trousering cloth.
5 „ prints.
6 casks luck's patent packing.
5 casks English glue.
1 case toys.
1 case 4 musical boxes.
1 case earthenware
2 sets white and gold dinner services.
1 handsome writing table, lot of teapoys, chairs, shelf, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, February 22, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p. m, Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction 2 consignments of Vienna Bentwood chair and sofas of various and rare descriptions one consignments of musical boxes and 6 sample gold watches, as also valuable household furniture consisting of marble topped side, round and washing tables, and teapoys, inlaid cabinets and dressing table, wardrobes and hanging presses with mirror fronts, large sized marble ornaments, drawing room sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, sideboards, dining tables, a cottage piano by J. & J Hopkinson of Regent Street, London, a Bycicle, and fancy oil mattings, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, February 22.

Below Messrs. WALLACE & Co., Apollo Street, where they have removed to.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

Sale of stock-in-trade of piece goods, &c., advertised to be sold on 21st Feb. 1889, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and In Re Memon Esmail Allana an insolvent, has been postponed until 1st March 1889.

SALE OF GLASS BANGLES, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the godown at Bhendy Bazaar, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Asignee, High Court ; and inre Jessa Kerra, an insolvent consisting of a few cases of loose glass bangles, &c.

SALE OF INDIGO GUM, CADJAN SHEDS, &c.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Dyeing Factory at Dadur, by order of the Official Assignee H. C, and in re Amin Jakub Kartri, an insolvent consisting of a few bags of the indigo and gums, tubs with indigo water cadjan sheds for removal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 22, 1889.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and Legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits, beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain-ware, a double-B. B.-L. Choke Bore gun, No. 12, by Hewson, in case complete, one D. B., B.-L. gun, No. 14, by Thompson of Edinburgh, in case complete, a Rook rifle with Lyman and Beat's patent combination sights, in case complete, on '450 British bull dog revolver, loaded and empty cartridges, first-rate engravings and oleographs in gilt frame, fancy table ornaments, a large size acquarium with fish table and hanging lamps, first rate clocks, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. Fry, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chamar, Byculla, in the stable of Oomer Jemal Vuvani, a large lot of Persian and Arab horses, consisting of racers, hacks, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c. the property of different Arab and Persian dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses are now on view.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 25th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 179, Narayen Dabadkhar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome rose-wood semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. PALLIS, Esq.

The property of another gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built park phaeton ; by Hall and Sons, Long Acre, very light with convertible couch, box, suitable for single and double horses.

1 handsome black brougham, horse height, 15 hands, 5 years old.

2 very showy well-bred Australian mares, good steppers, goes in single as well as in double harness, half-sisters, both being by Sydney, age, 4 and 5 years, height 15·1.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view at 4 p.m. to-day.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable vacant pieces of land, suitable for building purposes, situated at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises in separate lots, the following valuable pieces of land :—

LOT No 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1584 ¼ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on the west by the property of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and leading to the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, and on the south by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 1763 ½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the west by the property of the late Mr Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the public road called Peddar Road, on the north by a plot of land lately belonging to the estate of Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the south by a carriage passage belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in first-rate order.
1 second hand strong-built mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 strong 52 inches bicycle, in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-2¾, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet in harness.
1 handsome high caste Arab charger, aged
1 handsome strong bay Waler, 15½, quiet to ride or drive, up to weight, carries a lady, capital horse for a Brougham.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey Arab, 14-1, very strong, quiet to ride and drive, a good horse for a shigram.
2 well bred young Fox Terriers, dog and bitch.
1 well bred English black and tan terrier dog and 2 puppies, both dogs.
1 handsome bay child's pony with saddle and bridle.

On account and risk of Rajee Mowjee and Hormusjee Manockjee—
1 grey Persian horse.

BONA FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Shoene (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. J. GALLAGHER, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 22, 19.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

TO LET.—THIRD FLOOR, HOUSE No. 70, Medow Street, open to Westerly Breeze and view. Also spacious SHOP, 70 by 20 feet, at Pydhoney, facing Tramway Terminus, next to F. Bros., Chemist, with entire Top Floor, for Store Room, and Terrace in front, suitable to Photographer, Chemist or Furniture. can be divided in two Shops.—Apply to "H. B. JEEJEEBHOY," Nepean Sea Road.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jeweller Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the Supply of COTTON SUTTERUNJEES required for Bombay, as per Schedule No. 33, for Two Years, from 1st April next.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

C. MURRAY, Lt.,
for Comt Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Feb. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th February, 1889.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri U. S. A.

ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture.
Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed	$ 2,000,000	(upwards of £400,000.)
Capital Paid-up	$ 1,000,000	(upwards of £200,000.)
Capital Uncalled	$1,000,000	(upwards of £200,000.)

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
208, Broadway, New York.
23, Court street, Boston.
Corner Chestnut and Fourth-street, Philadelphia.
Corner Seventh and Delaware-streets, Kansas City.
150, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C.

THURSTEES FOR THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq. (Messrs. Pescoe, Grenfell & Sons), 27, Upper Thames-street, E. C.
HARVEY RANKING, Esq. (Messrs. John Ranking and Co.,) 11, St. Helen's-place, E. C.
BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E. C., and branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. P. Pritchard, Marshall and Nunn, 27, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Son, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
MANAGER OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH.—S. Nugent Townshend, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
From whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS ; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
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Queen's Road. BOMBAY. Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY !
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals ! No Liquids !
No Drying ! No Corroding ! No Creeping !
No Glass ! Nor Porous Cell ! No Smell !
Always Ready for Immediate Use !
Can be used in Any Position !
No Technical Knowledge required !
Twice the Power of a Leclanché !
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell ! !
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BE

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now plying forty-nine Military Messes an teen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES fro following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
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Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 A, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS' Manager.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS
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Revised rates for India on all description of Assurances.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Society's Excellent Annual Cash Bonus Scheme.

The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES form a special feature of the Society's business.

A MONTHLY premium of Rs. 67 (age next birthday 36) *secures payment of* Rs. 10,000 to the assured on attaining the *age of* 50 or before in case of death.

For particulars apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 anna

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BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

xandra School Fancy Fair, Albert Hall.
nkhana Athletic Sports.
d, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana sports, evening.
yculla Club Ball.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th :—Jeanie (s), from Cardiff; and China (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Dunedin (s), from Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rempha (s), for Liverpool; Nurjehan (s), Calcutta and Coast; Hydie (barque) Tellichery and Mahe; Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast; Deccan (s), Singapore and Hongkong; and Algoma (s), Havre.

BAND NOTICE.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will not play at the Yacht Club this evening.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Nowroji Fakeerji, residing at Maroti Lane, has reported to the police that he lost twelve currency notes for Rs. 10 each on Wednesday somewhere about the Fort.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mariano Fernandes, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Lalpoora, lying in the harbour, on Wednesday sustained a fracture to his left leg by the fall of a bag of grain while he was working in the hold of the vessel. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the Hall of Buddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow at 3 p. m., when Mr. Moroba Bhikhaji will deliver a lecture on "Is the National Congress an advantage or otherwise ?"

ACCIDENTAL FALL INTO A WELL.—A young Hindoo woman named Bhagoo, residing at Funnuswady, accidentally fell into a well on Wednesday evening whilst drawing water. There was only something like three feet of water in the well, but it was about 20 feet below the parapet. On being resued she was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.—We have been asked to notify to members of the Bombay Gymkhana that a tent and chairs for the Lawn-Tennis enclosure (Lawn-Tennis Court No. 7) are being provided for the use of lady-friends of members on this and to-morrow afternoons. By permission of Colonel Bayley and Officers of the Bombay Volunteers their band will play to-day, and by permission of the Colonel and Officers that of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play on both days at 4-30 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Gymkhana sports this evening :—

Overture	Charles VI.	Halevy.
Quadrille	Geneviève	C. Coote.
Ballet Music	Gustave III. Act V.	Auber.
Waltz	A Maid of Kent	C. Lowthian.
Aria	Siege of Corinth	Rossini.
Mazurka	Lovers' Greeting	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE CONSTABLE McCARTHY.—A correspondent writes :—"Having been acquainted with the late Mr. McCarthy, of the the G. I. P. Railway Police, kindly allow me to bear testimony to his character. He was a most genial, kind-hearted man, and strictly honest in all his dealings. The charge which your correspondent notices will, I am sure, if properly sifted, be found to be utterly groundless and false. As you very properly observe, the statement implicating him in connection with the "Golden Gang" is, to say the least of it, uncharitable, and I trust you will kindly give this refutation a corner in your journal."

DEATH OF MR. J. P. CORREA.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. P. Correa, which occurred on Wednesday, last at 2 p. m. at his residence in Girgaum. The malady to which the deceased succumbed was malarious fever of a type which baffled the assiduous attentions of the highest medical skill. Mr. Correa was reputed to be one of the leading violinists in the Portuguese community. He was for twenty years and upwards the honorary director and organist at the chapel of St. Theresa. He was of a most religious and philanthropic turn of mind. He leaves behind him a widow and two children.

ACCIDENT AT THE E.D. SASSOON MILL.—As some labourers were excavating the ground in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill at Kala Chokee Road on Wednesday some earth gave way and partially buried six of them. They were speedily got out and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Two of the men, after being attended to, were discharged, as they were found to be but slightly injured, the other four were retained. It appears a new well was being dug and blasting was being carried on for that purpose. It is supposed that the blasting must have shaken and loosened the earth, which at that portion of the excavation where the accident occurred was not shored up.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Wednesday the election of Municipal Councillors took place at Bandora Municipal office. There were ten candidates for eight seats on the Municipal Board. The Rate Payers' Association had proposed the eight following candidates, who came out successful in following order:—Mr. D. I. Demonte, Mr. C. E. Kane, Govind Rumla Patel, Mr. Gaspar Gonsalves, Mr. M. C. Pereira, Mr. Fazelbhai Ebrahimbhai, Mr. Gunputrow Ramchundra, and Mr. Dinsha Shapurji Dalas. In the evening a special general meeting of the Municipal Board was called to scrutinize the votes, when these gentlemen were declared elected for the next Board which will take effect from 1st April 1889 and continue for three years.

FIRE AT COLABA.—Another fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a cudjan shed occupied by mill labourers at the Victoria Bunder. The fire having taken place in the vicinity of a number of cotton mills, it naturally caused anxiety, and the news spread very soon at the Cotton Green among the merchants transacting business at the place. The Fort steam fire-engine, in charge of Engineer Holmes, promptly came upon the spot as well as a manuel pump from the Cotton Green. But their services were not brought into requisition, as the fire was put out by people residing in the locality before it grew serious, or caused much damage. The shed is burnt down, and the loss is estimated at Rs. 20. The origin of the fire is supposed to be careless *biddee* smoking.

ROBBING A WOMAN.—Yesterday Luximon Khundoo, a reklah driver, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 30 and a purse containing 6 annas in copper from the person of a woman named Bhiccoo, living at Funneswady on Wednesday evening last. Bhiccoo on the evening in question, went on a visit to Bheema, a woman residing in a chawl at Baboola Tank Road, and while there the accused robbed her ornaments and a purse. On Bhiccoo missing the same she reported the theft to the police. Accused was arrested and the stolen property was subsequently recovered from the place where he had concealed it. Luximon on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Lyall charged Alli Mahomed before Mr. Cooper with stealing a coat. The prisoner was arrested in the street by a sepoy as he was going home with the coat. On enquiry being made the sepoy learnt that the coat belonged to the master of the accused and had been hung up in the shop where he worked. On pleading guilty to the charge the prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.—At the same court Inspector Stanford charged Rama Vittoo before Mr. Cooper with stealing several tumblers. The step-father of the accused was arrested in the bazaar, where he was offering the tumblers for sale. When in custody the man stated that the prisoner, who was employed by a Mrs. G. W. Wilson, living in the Grant Buildings, had given him the property. Mrs. Wilson, to whom the things were shown, recognized them as her property, and the prisoner admitting having stolen them, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Few persons are so favoured by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenzas everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the threat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment, when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospects most disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Hindu* (Madras) writes as follows on the new phase of this case :—

The Native press is often accused of culpable impatience and a desire to embarrass the Government. But the *Times of India* and the *Pioneer* set the worst example in this respect. And as for the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* his perversions are too well known to need fresh comment. The Crawford case has just come to a close. Prior to the institution of the Commission, a cry was raised that Mr. Crawford had been severely dealt with, and indications of a disposition were perceptible even to explain away his flight under disguise. When the Government withdrew the magisterial prosecution, the cry was repeated. Scarcely have the Commission finished their prolonged enquiry when the papers have begun to prematurely publish what they believe or wish it might be, the verdict of the Commission. It is asserted that Mr. Crawford has been acquited of all charges of corruption, and that he has been found guilty of only borrowing within his jurisdiction. How far the report is accurate must be known only after the publication of the conclusions of the Commission. But the question is, is the discussion of the merits of the case, when it is occupying the attention of Government, likely to strengthen their hands or secure the ends of justice. And what is more surprising, the Government is called upon by some Anglo-Indian and English papers to follow up by a condign punishment of the Native officials, the 'unjudicial denunciation' of two of the High Court Judges of Bombay. The matter, according to our contemporaries, stands thus : Hanumantha Rao, who rots in jail for the offence of accepting bribes to be tendered to Mr. Crawford, was rightly convicted. The numerous officials that gave evidence against Mr. Crawford are unfit to be in the employ of Government, but Mr. Crawford was submitted to undeserved indignity for which no reparation, however great, is adequate. Already the Bombay Government is subjected to the grossest contumely, and sensational appeals are made in the papers to warp the minds of the India Council and the Secretary of State. The constitution of the Indian Government is such that there is no way of setting right palpable abuses of power of miscarriage of Justice. The agitation against the Native subordinates that spoke in court against Mr. Crawford is so loud, that the Government of Bombay may find it difficult not to violate the promise of indemnity they so wisely offered soon after the suspension of Mr. Crawford. Lord Reay and his councillors have hitherto shewn themselves fully equal to the opposition, and we have confidence in their wisdom, tact, and strength of mind, and entertain a hope that they will guard themselves against the danger of rendering the whole trial a useless and costly farce. It is no doubt true that Her Majesty's Indian service ought not to be vitiated by conferring power and pay on subordinates that have confessed their readiness to offer bribes. But it is equally heinous to permit civilian administrators to misuse their authority for personal aggrandizement. Lay the axe at the root of corruption, and the atmosphere will be purified. Whether it is safe to place confidence in the pardon promised by a Provincial Government, to expose offers and acceptance of bribery, or whether it is a mere prudent course under all circumstances to preserve reticence, in short, whether abuse of authority is to get its due, or bribery to be practised as a fine art, defying all the efforts of Government, depends on the upshot of the Crawford case.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A YOUNG WOMAN.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue into the circumstances attending the death of a new-born male child that was found buried at the Police Lines Byculla, on the evening of the 13th instant. The evidence of Doulutta Suntajee, a sowar in the Bombay Mounted Police; of Appajee Muccoondrao, a duffadar in the Bombay Mounted Police; and that of Inspector Cobb was recorded, and their statements corroborated the evidence of Shaik Chand Shaik Futtey Mahomed, the jemadar of the Bombay Mounted Police. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, on being next examined, said that on the 14th instant at 2 p. m. he viewed the body of a new-born male child at the Morgue. There was a slight mark round the neck, but there were no other external marks of violence on the body. There were no symptoms of strangulation. It appeared to be a full-timed child, but small. He was of opinion that the child was born dead. All the organs of the body were healthy. Beyond being a small child it was naturally developed. If a cord was tightly tied round the neck of the deceased respiration would not go on. Sometimes respiration is delayed after delivery for about a minute. The jury returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of the new-born male child was caused by tying a strip of cloth round its neck at the time of its birth by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, and that the act of such person or persons to the jurors unknown was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Thakoredas, D and C.

611—Macfarlane, E and H—Moreshwar Bapooji Hegsehte and others vs. Gungavishnu Shrikissondas—Khanderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal, D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.—Part heard.

484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoolla vs. The B B and C I R Co—Burder and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

473-88—Tyabji and D—Khetsidas Hurmookrai vs Sobhagchund Dolutchund.

345-88—Payne, G and S—Hoormat Begum vs Taleb Ali bin Faker Mahomed and others—Mirza H K.

459-88—Tyabji and D—H H Shrimant Maharaj Yeshwantrao Holkar vs Dadabhai Cursetji Ashburner—Mirza H K.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Heralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and others—Chalk, W and S.

353-87—Payne, G and S—Dharamsey Hunsraj vs Pranlal Anundram and another—In person.

64-88—T A Bland—Narayen Sonaji Chawandors vs Raghoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.

470-88—Payne, G and S—Chutoorbhooj Balkison and another vs Luchmondas Badhakison—Tobin and R.

424-87—Mansuklal and D—Anpoornabai vs Luxumon Bapsha Dhoome.

117-88—Ardesir, H and D—Peermahomed Dharamsi and another vs Bai Labai and others—Payne G and S. and Crawford and B.

330-88—Payne, G and S—Peerbhoy Danji vs Muljibhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

224-88—Shamrao P—Haji Hassom Lalbhoy vs Shaikji Jamalbhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

511-87—D S Garud—Tulsidas Lavji vs Runchordas Dharsey and others—Macfarlane and E.

323-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essoba vs S Pinto—In person.

COUNT STRICKLAND, the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary for Malta, says a London evening paper, is a very remarkable young man. Notwithstanding his youth, he is one of the most influential men in the island, and it is more than likely that more will be heard of him, as he intends, it is said, to come over here and take part in English politics. He first came into notice by bringing forward the question of the official recognition of the Maltese nobility. He is of English extraction, and was educated at Cambridge. A young man after Disraeli's heart, good-looking, with an interesting Italian cast of countenance; clever, pushing, with plenty of tact, and a neat talent for saying smart things; he is just the sort of person to make his way into London society.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. Barrett, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Locke King
Miss Nepean
Mr M Scott Williams
Hon Mr and Mrs Marshall and 2 Misses Marshall
Dr and Mrs MacGregor
Mr and Mrs L H Myine
Surgn-Genl and Mrs Madden

Three Misses Robey
Mrs Edwards, child and infant
Mr and Mrs Lamb and infant
Mr C H Dennis
Mr Gallon
Mr and Mrs Baker
Mrs Williams James

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs LeGeyt
Mr J P Thomas
Mr R J Thomas
Mr T F Hamilton
Mr G H Grant
Mr W Maling Grant
Mr T Grant
Lord and Lady Jersey
Surgn-Genl Penny
Mr Ashworth
Mr F Whitney
Mr S Gowan
Mr J B Cass
Mrs Gaseli
Mr and Mrs Wheler
Mr H E Lockhart
Mr H A Erskine
Mr McJunes
Mr W Hoare
Mr B Heywood Jones
Mr Moreton Frewen
Mr Mayne

Mr and Mrs Beck
Lieut J E D Cradock
Mr Duffus
Mr Jopping
Mr Archer
Mr and Mrs Maxwell
Dr and Mrs Sutherland
Miss Linnard
Mr R D Bayley
Mr F L Hopkins
Mr W G Beattie
Mr F G Self
Mr R J Rainey
Mr J Rainey
Miss Penny
Mr Schiner
Lord Villiers
Dr Swann
Mr J S Elmore
Lieut Fanshawe
Mr Burston
Mr Stakes

FOR SUEZ.—Mr H W Edwards.
FOR ISMALIA.—Mr H W Hudson.

FOR MALTA.

Sir John Fowler
Mr A J Fowler

Mrs Chapman
Surg-Genl E F Chapman

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 1st March, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Twedie, Hon Mr Justice O'Kinealy, Mr F Peterson and Mr K H Stephen.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt G F Guyan, Col B Smith, and Capt and Mrs Bird.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. H. Wyatt, 8th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Capt C Stracey, Mr and Mrs M V Charrington, Captain and Mrs Coles and child, Mr and Mrs Biddington, Mr Cohen, Mrs Cash, Miss Manning, Mr Cash, Mr and Mrs Lyon, Miss Lyon, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Mr Hutchinson, Miss Mason, Miss Burness, Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, Mr Norman Taylor, Mr G Gilligan, Hon Mr and Mrs Hawker, three Misses Hawker, Mr Hawker, Mr Spitta, Mr P R Valladares, Mrs Jones, Mr Jones, Mrs Greig and infant, Miss Sellon, Mr Richmond Brown, Dr and Mrs Hunt, Mr Cavaghan and child, Mr and Mrs J. Sanders, Col and Mrs Harcourt, Mr W E Clark, Mr Roger, Mr and Mrs W Crooke, Mrs Riddley and 3 children, Mrs C Moore, Mrs Seva Ram, Miss Arathoon, Miss Bolton, Mr W B Liddell, Mr Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr and Mrs Perdriaux, Mr H C Willock, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mr J Stalkartt, Mr and Miss Kinnison, Mr and Mrs F Dod, Mr G Christy, Mrs Stewart, Mr Hindley Mr W Martindale Mrs Downing and 3 children, Mr S L Foddy, Mr Halloway, Mrs and Miss Sherlock Hubbard, Mr Mac Maham, Mr G B Williams, Lord Ancram, Hon W Montague, Mr A Sim, Miss Holme, and Mr, Mrs and Miss Woolworth and child.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Herbst, Mr and Mrs J E Tyers and 3 children, Revd G H Ellison, Mrs Rowbotham and Mr J K Gall.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C Schmalz, Mr Doller, Mr A Murcott, Mr Allbless, Mr C H Dady, Mr and Mrs E A Thurburn, Mr T G Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs D Jardine Jardine, Col E W Smyth, Mr and Mrs F Jourdun, Col and Mrs Bartholomew and child, Mr J Smith, Mr Plierringer, Col and Mrs Westmacott, Mr Bartlett, Miss Watson, Mr P Coleman, Mr Howell and Mr Massey.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs Corbett, Miss Corbett, and Mr H G Corbett.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 15th March, 1889

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr S S Britain, Mr F G Self, Mr C F Self, Major G F Guyan and Mr Ash.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr J Robinson, Rev and Mrs Fairly Daly, Mr Lee-Warner, Mrs Richey, Mr Richey (Junior), Mr Graham, Col. and Mrs Hay, Mr and Mrs Kelcher, Lieut-Col and Mrs Eliot, Col Hay and Mrs Bosanquet.

FOR LONDON.—Mr C H Platt.

Per s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 22nd March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs W P Warburton and child, Mr and Mrs J Henderson, Mr and Mrs C E Romilly, Mrs Ebden, 4 children and infant, Mr and Mrs T G Ashton, Mr M Durst, Mrs Gardiner, Miss Gardiner and 3 children, Mrs Bayley, 2 children and infant, Mrs Forrest, 2 children and 2 infants, Col and Mrs Bannerman, 2 Misses Bannerman, Mrs Drury, Miss Sharp, Mr and Mrs Hadenfeldt, Capt Welchman King, Rev and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Gerard, Mr A Molle, Capt Archdale, Mr F G Hodgson, Mr T Harwood, Mr R Harwood and son, Mr and Mrs Ashurst, Rev and Mrs Newton and 6 children, Miss Bland, Mrs MacCarthy, Mr J W Thomas, and Mrs A P Hare and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Miss R Hervey, Miss Hervey, Mr F J Kingsley, Mrs Cleghorn, Mr and Mrs G W Allen, Mr Allan E Batchelor, Mr C M Macdonald, Mr. Smith, Mr J O Henderson, Mrs Herbert Pike, Mr H B Hederstedt, H R H Duke of Orleans, Col F de Parceval, Mr Fearing, Mr Johnson, Mrs Wiseman, Miss Chubb, and Mr and Mrs Tremlett.

Per s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 29th March, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Rushworth and child, Rev and Mrs Anderson and 2 children, Miss Young, Miss Jackson, Mrs Galloway, Mrs Plowden and Mr and Mrs J Hawlyn Borrer.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Warden, Mr and Mrs Frere and child, two Misses Stokes, Mr C C Kilburn, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell, Mr Frost and infant, Mr H H Macleod, Mr Pray, Mr F Schiller, Mr T H Thomson, Mr A B Stuart, Mrs Whiteway, Mr and Mrs Traill, Mr Wastaffe, Mr M S Howell, Mr H A Woolridge, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Mr and Mrs E Rose, Mr Cobb, Mr R Cobb, Mrs Aikman and infant, Dr and Mrs J Ellis and child, Colonel Wilton, Mr Moses, Mr Gourgand, Mrs Stopford Sackville, Mr A P Howell, Baron MacGourzand, Mrs and Miss Lawrence, Miss Nethensole, Major and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs G Heenan, Dr and Mrs Carmichael and child, Mr Reuss, Mr and Mrs Urquhart, Mr H G Urquhart, Mrs Jamieson, Mr W G Goldring and Mr W Bull.

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 5th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs T W Grant, Miss Hotham, Maj-Genl D MacFarlane, Mrs A W Robinson, Mr A P Robinson, Mrs Ellwood and child, Master Ellwood, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs John Russell, Dr and Mrs Dallas, Hon Mrs Herbert, Miss Lewis, Mrs Macbeth and child, Mr and Mrs Macdonald and 4 children, Major P H Smith, Dr Caldecott, Dr Parker, two Misses Macfarlane, Mrs Macfarlane, Col and Mrs Malloy and child and Mrs Hunter and 4 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Boddam, Miss Boddam, Mrs Cox and infant, Sir R and Lady Sandeman, Mr S Tremearne, Mr and Mrs Ford, Mr Patterson, Mr and Mrs F L Charles, Miss Cotes, Mr C Dunell, Mr M Durst, Mr Cheetham, Mr J L Rozario, Mr L R Burrows, Mr A Clark, Miss Clark, Mr Duncan Irvine, Mr J Menzies, and Mr and Mrs Fuller.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 12th April, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Flower and Miss Flower.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Hunter, Mr and Mrs Bright and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Carstairs and child, Mr T Inglis, Mr H F Lennard, Mr H C J Hunter, and Sir R Harvey.

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbotham, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Mr J Inglis, Col and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr A Ewbank, Mr and Mrs Donie and 3 children, Mrs Bayley and 3 children, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bullock, and Mr and Mrs Entwisle and 2 children.
FOR GIBRALTAR.—Capt G C B Baker.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Walker.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Ewbank.

Per s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. J. Nantes, 30th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mr. Dawson, Mrs Buller, Mr and Mrs. J Brooks, Mr E Solano, and Miss Solano.

TIMELY RESCUE OF A CHILD.

(From *The Redcar Gazette.*)

THE following interesting facts regarding the timely rescue of child have just been brought to light, and are made public by the father of the little child, Mr. W. H. Haw, the well-known baker and grocer, of 23 High-street, Redcar. We may add that the publishers of this paper, being familiar with the facts, are in a position to personally vouch for the entire accuracy of the particulars given. As the incident is no doubt of decided importance to parents, we gladly become the medium of bringing it to the notice of the public :—"Some little time ago the young daughter of Mr. Haw became the victim of an accute bodily affliction of a rheumatic nature, which attacked the arms and legs of the child, so that these be came alarmingly swolen and painful. Notwithstanding the steps which were taken to relieve the little sufferer, her case became so serious that she not only was confined to her bed but was unable to turn her body from one side to the other. At this critical point everything having failed Mr. Haw remembered having read of a discovery which possessed almost magical power to drive away pain. He procured a bottle, and made an application. To his agreeable surprise and satisfaction, the pain and swelling began to disappear immediately, in twelve hours the child could walk across the room, and when only three applications had been made the pain and swelling had entirely left her, and she is now quite well. Mr. Haw very aptly remarked that a remedy possessing such wonderful power as St Jacobs Oil, which is the article used on the child, should be made known by every legitimate means as by its use, no doubt, untold suffering would be avoided."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

HASSANBHOY VISRAM *vs.* THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs claim was that the defendants be ordered to execute a mortgage of a piece of land at Chinchpoogly, sold by him to the defendants, for the purpose of securing a charge of Rs. 30,045 and for delivery of 60 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each of the defendants' company, &c., The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendants.

By an agreement dated 15th January 1887, plaintiff sold to defendents for Rs. 36,045 a piece of land at Chinchpoogly, and agreed to receive in part payment 60 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of rupees one hundred each, together with interest on the balance payable half yearly. Defendants were to execute in favour of plaintiff a mortgage of the premises and building. A draft conveyance and a draft mortgage were prepared and approved and were engrossed for execution, but the defendants failed to execute the mortgage. The original agreement of 15th January 1887 not having been registered, a fresh agreement confiring the same was executed on the 25th May 1888. The defendants had failed to execute their part of the contract in respect of any of the matters provided for therein.

The defence was, among other things, that the plaintiff could not give defendants a good title of the whole of the land, especially of a portion on which stood a Hindu temple.

Mr. Starling applied for a short postponement on the ground that Mr. Wadia, the defendnats' late manager, who was the only person acquainted with all the facts, was suffering from asthma. A doctor who had seen him that morning was coming up for examination as to Mr. Wadia's inability to attend.

Mr. Latham strenuously opposed a postponement. Plaintiff had actually got a decree on a former occasion, and the case was restored to the board at the defendants' request. The contract has been affirmed over and over again, and yet the defence was raised now that the contract did not represent the true argument between the parties and that there was a Hindu temple on the ground, of which they could not get possession. It was, Mr. Latham said, a little Lingam stone which has always been on the spot, and which the parties and their surveyors must have seen at the commencement of the negotiations.

Mr. Starling said the only person who knew anything about the Hindu deity and the temple was Mr. Wadia, who could not attend, and the learned counsel again asked for a short postponement.

The judge said, as there was no affidavit or medical certificate, the hearing must proceed.

Mr. Latham stated the plaintiffs case as given above.

Mr. Starling raised the following issues :—Whether the defendant had accepted the title of the plaintiff to the land ? Whether the plaintiff had a good title to the whole of the land ? In the event of the plaintiff not having a good title to the whole of the land, whether the defendants are entitled to deduct from the purchase-money the price of the portion to which a good title is not shown ? Mr. Starling said the company were willing to pay the money which the court ordered, instead of executing a mortgage.

Mr. Latham said his client had no confidence in the pecuniary circumstances of the defendants. He would not accept merely a money decree, but would have a charge on the property. The matter was extremely simple, but one of impecuniosity. It would have been settled but for a change of the defendants' solicitors. The company had been playing fast and loose with the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was heard during the rest of the day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 21.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Right Hon the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Sec 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the Hon F L Latham to be an Additional Member of His Excy's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Hony the Secy of State for India :—Lieut B P S Rooke, 2nd Battn, S W Borderers, Offg Sqn Officer, 5th Bo Cavy (Sind Horse), 27th July 1887; and Lieut J Joseph O'Brien Sexton, 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 10th Bo Infy, 12th Ocr 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Lieut F R H Chapman, 12th Feb 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence in India for six months on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—Deputy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut J Cody, Commissariat Depart.

The services of Surgeon W. P. Carson, M. B., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps. Lieut J Davies, —16th Feb 1889.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1889 :—2nd Bombay Lancers—Kote Dafedar-Major Shaikh Abdullah to be Jamadar vice Krishnaji Shriniwasa, resigned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt G. C. Dobbs, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—Capt S M Congreve Schneider, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate; Lieut-Col G R Peart, Staff Corps, three months, private affairs; Lieut M E Carthew-Yorstoun, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; and Sub-Condr W A Wickham, Ordnance Dept, six months, medical certificate.

That portion of G G O No 562, dated 4th Dec 1888, which relates to the grant of an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate to Lieut-Col F D Mander, Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col R Westmacott, Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th Regt Bo Infy (Pioneers.)

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut-Col (Brt Col) P H LeGeyt, 20th Feb 1889.

Col P H LeGeyt, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations on his attaining the Colonel's allowance on the 20th Feb 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XII of 1875 the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Dermot Lucien O'Leary to pilot vessels.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt M T Lyde, Acting Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for one month and four days from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In lieu of this Department Notification No 49, dated the 19th ultimo, Capt G E Hyde Cates reverted to his appointment as Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, until the date on which the services of Major J S King were replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, and from that date he is appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col S Babington, Dist Supt of Police Poona, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, to begin from the date of his departure on or after 25th March 1889.

Under the provisions of Clause 2 of Sec 45 of (Bombay) Act II of 1874 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B Robertson, Magistrate of the First Class in the Kaira to District be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Kaira.

Mr Jamshedji Pestonji and Khan Babadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholoo respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden on the 28th Jan 1889.

Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar and Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit respectively delivered and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 7th inst.

Mr Parhashankar Jeybhai is appointed to be sub-*pro tem.* Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Broach vice Hr Bhagwandas Ghelabhai, deceased.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist on the 4th inst.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagvat relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist on the 4th inst.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati in the Poona Dist on the 1st inst, and assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona on the 7th idem.

Rao Bahadur Balkisan Amarsing, Inspr of Police in the Khandesh Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assist Supt of Police, Eastern Divn, Khandesh, from 29th Aug to 27th Oct 1888, both days inclusive.

Lieut-Col I M Maddcn, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is allowed an extention for seven days of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 173, dated 14th ultimo.

Col G H F Codrington, Dist Supt of Police, Satara, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days from 19th March 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A'zam Timaji Venkatesh Naik, acting Head Karkun of taluka Sirsi in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Mr. Jacob Bapuji, Head Karkun of taluka Jamkhed in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State has granted Mr W Wordsworth, M A, C I E, Principal, Elphinstone College, an extension of leave for one year without pay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Department :—Mr Anant Mahadev, Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Ron in the Dharwar Dist, to be fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Siddapur in the Kanara Dist; and Mr Trimal Bhimaji, third grade Sub-Registrar of Siddapur in the Kanara Dist, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Ron in the Dharwar Dist.

Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. H D E Forbes, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Anubhai Mahipatram Nikanth, L.M. & S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Convict Gang at Bijapur, with effect from 31st Jan 1889, vice Assist Surgn Pirozsha Palanji Mullan, L. M. & S transferred to the Nara Jail.

Surgeon-Major H McCalman, M D, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, has been allowed by H M's Secy of of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of retirement of Surgn-Major R Boustead, MD, FRCS, (Ed), Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar :—Surgn-Major E Colson to be Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar; and Surgn W P Carson, MB, to act as Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, until the return from furlough of Surgn-Major Colson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Keshavlal Sakhedas Sanghani, LCE, is appointed an Assist Engr, third grade.

Mr Cadambi Shrinivasachar, BA, LCE, is appointed an Aprentice on the Engr Estabt on probation for one year.

(RAILWAY).

Furlough for eight months from the 25th March 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail hmself of the leave, is granted to Mr B W Blood, Engr-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Jamsetji Kavasji Patel as a Vakil of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai delivered over and Mr K R Bomanji, C S, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Surat, on the 4th inst.

A'zam Devdat Daneshwar, Head Karkun, A'mod, in the Broach Dist, acted as mamlatdar of that taluka from 5th to 21st Jan 1889, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Veniashankar appointed to that taluka.

Central Division.

Messrs A H Plunkett and Shridar Gundo respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Account of Stamp Offices, Poona, on the 4th inst.

Mr R B Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, delivered over and Mr N B Divatia, Assist Collr, Sholapur, received charge of the talukas of Madha and Malsiras on the 4th inst.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Krishna, Mamlatdar of Kod in the Dharwar Dist, was allowed privilege leave by the Collr, from 12th Nov to 11th Dec 1888, both days inclusive.

Messrs R Knight and Krishnaji Dattatraya Sholapurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury at Karwar on the 7th inst.

A'zam Narayan Venkatesh, Mahalkari of Bhatkal, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kumta in the Kanara Dist during the employment of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Krishnaji Dattatrya as acting Huzur Depy Collr at Karwar.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKARI.

Under paragraph 2, Sec 6 of the Bombay A'bkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Govt, the Commissioner of A'bkari hereby invests the undermentioned servant of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Kaira District with the powers contemplated in Sec 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm, during the currency of the said license, and during his employment by the said licencee :—Mathuradas Tribhovandas.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Shankar Vinayak, Municipal Vaccinator, Yeola Town, Nasik Zilla, was granted sick leave from 7th to 27th Jan 1889 inclusive, and Tatyaji Govind, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him from 9th to 27th Jan 1889 inclusive.

Gurmukhsing Shamsing, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred on public grounds to Shikarpur Zilla vice Gianchand Udhavdas, suspended, with effect from 7th Oct 1888.

Mahomed Yakub, third grade Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is transferred at his own request to Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 16th Dec 1888, vice Gurmukhsing, transferred.

Gianchand Udhavdas is appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, from 5th Dec 1888, vice Mahomed Yakub.

Jiwatrai Serimal, Candidate Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, was appointed Acting third grade Vaccinator, vice Gianchand, suspended, and Gurmukhsing, transferred with effect from 7th Oct to 16th Dec 1888.

Nasir Mahomed, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, was appointed Acting second grade from 26th Sept to 7th Oct 1888, and Gurmukhsing Shamsing, third grade Vacinator, Acting second grade Vaccinator, from 8th Oct to 7th Nov 1888 inclusive, vice Gianchand, suspended.

Sangatrai, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, is promoted to Second Grade Vaccinator, with effect from 8th Nov 1888, vice Gianchand, reduced.

Mahadev Dinkar, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Dist, was granted sick leave from 17th Dec 1888 to 31st Jan 1889 inclusive, and Waman Ganesh Pandherkar was appointed to act for him.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr Byramji Padamji, Special Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, is invested, as a temporary measure with power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, and upon Police reports (Sect 191, Criminal Procedure Code).

Khan Saheb Sorabsha Hormasji, Magistrate, First Class, Parentij, is invested with powers, under Sec 199 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to transfer cases to A'zam Durgeshwan Natwarji, third class Magistrate and Aval Karkun.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr J L Taylor and Surgn-Major C T Peters, MB, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bijapur Dist Jail on the 3rd Feb 1889.

Mr C N Hall and Surgeon W A Corkery, IMD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur Dist Jail on the 5th Feb 1889.

THE week's season report for the Bombay Presidency is summarised as follows :—Rain in parts of Sind and Panch Mahals, benefiting crops in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. Late crops in three talukas of Surat and Poona, and one of Kanara, and wheat in Broach unsatisfactory. Exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar damaged by blight, and gram in parts of Kathiawar by insects. Opium in Baroda good. Harvesting progressing generally. Probable outturn of cotton in parts of Kathiawar from eight to ten annas. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and Nasik, and parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kathiawar."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J George, cleared outwards yesterday for Havre, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O steamer Deccan, 2,022, tons Captain F Cole, sailed yesterday for China, laden with a general cargo and six passengers on deck for Singapore.

THE British steamer Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain P J Cumming, arrived in port yesterday from Penarth, laden with a cargo of 2,529 tons coals for the B B and C I R Co. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British steamer Jeanie, 1,800 tons, Captain J Prodham, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from Cardiff (Jan 20), laden with 1,311 tons coals, and 502 tons coke for the Bombay Government. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE MacIvor line steamer China, 1,394 tons, Captain E Cellinge, arrived in port on Wednesday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss McLean, Mrs Vidal and infant, and Mrs Cades as cabin, and nine deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Asia, Captain J Stewart, will sailed to-day for Calcutta and the Coast with a general cargo and one passenger on deck for Cannanore.—The same Co's steamer Busheer, Captain T W Lewins, cleared yesterday for Marmagao, and the Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast Ports, with general and the following passengers :—Miss Ingle and Messrs W T Crockell, E Lund, H Ingle, B C Platt, M H Kathari, and W R Stevenson for Karachi; and about 67 deck for various ports.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE I M S Dalhousie, which brought the 10th Bombay N I, from Karachi, last Sunday, sails this morning for Calicut, with the undermentioned military officers and a few followers. She will embark there the 2nd battalion of the Royal Fusiliers numbering about 13 officers and 649 rank and file, and the 2nd Oxford L I, which latter she will leave at Cannanore, en route and arrive in Bombay on the 1st March with the former. The Royal Fusiliers on their arrival in Bombay will be transferred into H M S Serapis, which sails homewards the next day, March 2. The follow- individual officers sail to-day :—Surgeon Kelly, medical staff; and 2nd Lieutenants H M Peak, 2nd Norfolk Regt; J S R Thomson, Hampshire Regt; E W Harris, 3rd Madras Infantry; H P Bell, 11th Madras Infantry; C Barnett, 3rd Madras Infantry; and C P Strickland, Norfolk Regt.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ C. Graham	1913	Alexanderson	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rozario	1221	W. Brown	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Strathmore	1353	R. W. Young	K	W & A. Graham & Co.
„ Paxo	1251	Skipper	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	P	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Drachenfels	1451	Groot	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Armenia	2218	G. Read	2	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Algoma	1892	J. George	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Busheer	537	T. W. Lewins	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Jeanie (s)	Podbam	Cardiff, Jan 20.
	China (s)	Bellinge	Liverpool, Jan 12.
21	Dunedin (s)	Cumming	Penarth, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Rempha (s)	Leading	Liverpool.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta and Coast.
	Hydie (barque)	Letoux	Tellichery & Mahe.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast.
	Deccan (s)	Cole	Singapore & Hongkong.
	Algoma (s)	George	Havre.

The following vessels were cleared yesterday :—

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malda, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.
„ Busheer, for Marmagao and Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
19	Kohinur s	Bombay.
	Goalpara s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
18	Goa s	Bombay

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Harrison, Lieut, 3rd Bombay Rifle Regt, on leave from Neemuch.
Vincent, Lt, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Parker Jervis, Major, A A G, for Musketry, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 21.

Apthorp, Capt, Border Regt, on leave, from Sialkot.
Muir, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Meerut
Le Guyt, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, en route to England.
Newnhan, Lieut, 10th Bombay L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Sandes, Captain, N Lanc Regt, off leave, to Mhow.
Gunning, Surgeon Major, Bengal, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, February 22, 1889.

1. On account of the Gymkhana Athletic Sports' there will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday, 23rd instant
2. The Ranges will be reserved as far as possible for "C" Company on the 23rd and 25th instant.
3. No. 2779 Vol. A. J. Mascarenhas having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company.

By Order,
(Sd) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do (read at 6 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for demand loans on the security of Government Paper to twelve per centum per annum. Ratef or other business are subject to arrangement.

IN succession to Surgeon-Major Boustead, Surgeon Major Colson has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Ahmednagar, and Surgeon Carson will act in that capacity until Surgeon-Major Colson returns from furlough.

SENHOR DO CANTO, brother of the Portuguese Consul in Bombay, has been appointed Superintendent of the Public Treasury of Goa.

THE fogs lately prevailing in Goa have blighted the mango blossoms, and the next season does not promise to be an abundant one.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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AND

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FOR

1889.

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The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

The abnormal dearness of Money continues to restrict business in several directions, and is causing general inconvenience in commercial circles. With very liberal supplies to work upon, export and local buyers have taken considerable quantities of Cotton, in the aggregate, during the past week, in a generally steady if not advancing market. Wheat and seeds have been out of demand for export, and have been dull and drooping at some actual decline in prices. Exchange has been steady during the greater part of the period under review, but with not much actual business passing, Mercantile Bills having continued scarce and enquiry for Bank Paper most limited. Latterly the increasing tightness of money has hardened rates, and we close 1-16d. higher for Demand Bank Bills and 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits than last Thursday's quotations. Government Paper has fluctuated slightly and is weak for future delivery from the same cause, which has strengthened Exchange; but the cash price of Fours is this evening slightly above our closing rate last week. Freights have been firm and advancing, but business has been curtailed by the high rates demanded by holders of tonnage. The Import market continues in a dull and unsatisfactory state in spite of a good demand from the mofussil owing to the withdrawal of the usual financial facilities, and, in the absence of the wonted movement in stocks, the arrival branch of the trade is also decidedly dull.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate to 12 per cent., and our own Presidency Bank, following suit, has this afternoon put up its minimum to the same level—a course which has been quite expected since the issue of the Bank's Statement on Monday afternoon, showing a decrease in the Cash Balance during the previous week of over 28½ lakhs and the increased stringency in the open market, where even higher rates than before are now being paid for accommodation. The slightly easier position with regard to money assumed by some financial institutions during the past week would appear to have been gained at the expense of the Presidency Bank which had advanced some 48½ lakhs more than the amount shown in the previous return in Loans, and this is the heaviest item in the outgoings for the week; for though 5¼ lakhs had been withdrawn by Government, the cash balance had been helped by a considerable falling off in Bills discounted—nearly 14 lakhs—and the increase in the trade demand was represented by some 34¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE was quiet when last mail left, but fairly steady. Credits for the mail were done at 1s. 4 25-32d., and a small amount of ready wire transfer was sold at 1s. 4 19-32d., but 1-32d. lower was the general rate. On Saturday the market opened with an easier feeling, and with rates 1-32d. lower than they closed at on the previous evening, forward quotations having been decidedly weaker and the banks unwilling sellers for any future delivery. The market was generally steady on Monday at Saturday's final quotations, but 1s. 4¾ for 3 months' sight credits was only to be done in one direction in the after part of the day, and 1s. 4 9-16d. was offered for Bank Wire Transfers. Very little business transpired, and there were not enough Bills coming out to meet the wants of buyers. Credits for March were quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. to ⅝d., and for April delivery at 1s. 4 9-16d. On the following day rates had a hardening tendency. Money being again very tight, the market closed in the evening with quotations 1-32d. higher than they were on Monday. Transactions in Bank Telegraphic were reported at 1s. 4 19-32d. for ready and 1s. 4½d. to the middle of March transfer. Mercantile Bills were not coming out freely. Yesterday the market opened firmer for near delivery, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 5-8d. Telegraphic at 1s. 4 19-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 13-16d., and a little business was done for the mail at these rates; but it was generally very quiet. Bank Telegraphic for April transfer was reported to have been done at 1s. 4 5-16d. The telegram to hand this morning reported the sale of 5 lakhs of Bills at the Council biddings yesterday at 1s. 4½d. on Calcutta and Bombay and 39 lakhs of wire transfers on the three Presidencies at 1s. 4 5-8d., together with 3 lakhs extra Transfers on Bombay and one lakh on Calcutta at 1s. 4 21-32d., and this market has been firmer, with a fair business doing in ready 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 13-16d. to 27-32d., and forward at lower rates. One bank sold a moderate amount of demand at 1s. 4 11-16d. and then stopped; but rates are still firm, supported by the scarcity of money. Credits are 1s. 4 25-32d. for next mail and 1-32d. lower per mail through March. Wire transfer for next week is 1s. 4 19 32d.

The following are our closing quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4½ 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4⅝d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Do. 4	do.	1s. 4¾d.	„
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Credits 3	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Documents 3	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Francs 3	do.	177¾	„
Do. 6	do.	179¼	„

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 20th Feb. 1889 Rs.	51,28,046
Silver received during the week	21,04,895
Rs.	72,32,941
New coin paid during the week	15,00,943
Rs.	57,31,998
Silver belonging to private individuals	23,54,200
Rs.	80,86,198
Last week	76,10,802

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued to advance last Friday, and a further rise of ¼ per cent. in the cash price of Fours was established in a strong and rather active market. For the 2nd March account the rate was 98⅜, and for the end of the month 98 11-16. The market was weak on Saturday on reported sales to a considerable amount by a bank, and the cash rate for Four per cents. declined to 98; but it afterwards recovered to 98⅛. For the 2nd March settlement 98 3-16 was the reduced rate, and for the 30th idem 98 9-16. There was still a weak feeling at opening on Monday morning, and on the state of the Presidency Bank's cash balance becoming known, Fours were quoted at 98 for cash, but they afterwards rallied, and closed in the evening at 98⅛. For Account 98⅛ was the rate for the 2nd March and 98 7-16 for the 30th of that month. On Tuesday, notwithstanding a very tight Money Market, there was a firmer feeling, and Fours for cash were steady during the greater part of the day at 98 3-16, which was the closing quotation. For the 2nd March account 98 1-16 was the rate and 98 7-16 for the 30th idem with buyers on both lines. Fours were firmer for Money yesterday, and advanced to 98¼, which was the closing rate; but for Account, although yesterday's rates of 98 1-16 for the 2nd March and 98 7-16 for the 30th idem still ruled, the feeling was weak and these rates were barely obtained. The feeling was pretty steady during the greater part of to-day for Fours for cash, 98 3-16 to ¼ being quoted; but for Account the market was weak with sellers at 97 15-16 for the 2nd March and at 98⅜ for the end of that month. On the advance in the Bank of Bombay's rate being known in the afternoon, quotations receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., the cash price at closing being 98⅛. For 4½ per cent. Paper 102¾ to 103 has been the nominal quotation throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are unchanged, at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¼.

SHARES have been little enquired for during the past week, as is natural in a condition of the Money Market which gives but little room for dealings in this market. A few transactions have been reported from day to day in the Mill and Press Shares, but the alterations in prices shown in our list this evening compared with that of a week ago are few. Lakmidas Khimji Mill shares have advanced Rs. 22½, Manockji Petit, Rs. 12½; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 10; and City of Bombay and Jivraj Balloo, Rs. 5 each. New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 15, and Oriental, Imperial, and David, Rs. 5 each. In Presses, New Berar are Rs. 10 higher, New Indian have advanced Rs 7½, and Manmar are Rs. 2½ up. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue and Rs. 5 for the others. Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 5. Alcock, Ashdown are Rs. 2 higher. Badham, Pile are Rs. 2 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Although up-country buyers have large orders for *Grey Goods* on hand awaiting executions, they are unable to purchase freely owing to the scarcity of money and the consequent difficulty in obtaining the accommodation necessary for their operations. Prices for staple *Greys* are nominally unaltered, but they are practically weaker whenever large quantities are concerned. Meanwhile, however, stocks continue moderate, which helps to strengthen the hands of holders. Bleached, coloured, and all other goods, excepting grey, are very quiet, and rates are weak and leading downwards. The offtake from the bazaar for the week is estimated at about 2,300 packages of all imported goods. Supplies of *Local Goods* are smaller than was the case at this time last year; but the money difficulty keeps down inquiry, and only 1,400 bales are reported to have changed hands during the part week—

YARNS.—A moderate business is reported in *Imported Twist* during the week; and the market is quiet at previous prices. Advices from China regarding *Local Spinnings* are of a quiet tenor, sales for the week ending last Monday having been 3,000 bales, with Exchange Rs. 220. Here there has at length been a little improvement, though the want of money is still much felt. Lots deliverable one month or six weeks hence find willing buyers at 1-16 to 3-16 anna per lb. above current rates, and Spinners are willing to part with ready lots at present quotations, but refuse to sell for future delivery, and firmly decline to contract to deliver Yarn under preparation excepting at much better rates than those now ruling. The market closes quiet at the following official quotations, the rates for the week being put down at about 2,000 bales:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„	5⅛	„ 5¼	„
„	„ 10s	„	„	5¼	„ 5⅜	„
„	„ 16s	„	„	5 9-16	„ 5⅝	„
„	„ 18s	„	„	6 5-16	„ 6⅜	„
„	„ 20s	„	„	6¾	„ 7	„
„	„ 24s	„	„	7⅛	„ 7½	„
„	„ 30s	„	„	7¾	„ 8⅛	„

METALS.—A small business has been passing in Copper, but the tone of the market has been steady and prices are unchanged. Yellow Metal has been dull, and our quotations are 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. lower. In iron very little has been doing, and the market is quiet for all descriptions; but prices are quite unaltered since last week.

COALS.—There has not been much doing in this market and we have no change in prices to report. Ready Davison's West Hartely in harbour changed hands at Rs. 20 to Rs. 20½; Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 23½ per ton. Present rates for March-April shipment are for Davision's West Hartly Rs. 20¾, for Powell's Duffryn, Rs. 23¾, and for Welsh Hartly Rs. 19 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A brisk demand from export buyers and local spinners on last mail-day led to a considerable business in ready Cotton, and an advance of Re. 1 per candy was established in Bengals, while the contract rate for Bhownugger, for future delivery, was advanced to the same extent. The requirements of buyers having apparently been satisfied by these purchases, and dull news being received by wire from Liverpool, the tone of the market became quiet on the following day, and only a small business was transacted, prices, however, remaining steady at the previous level. There was some revival of enquiry, both local and from shippers, at the beginning of the week, and a moderate business was done on the basis of Saturday's rates; and thereafter, demand increasing, considerable transactions took place in ready stuff, rates being steadily, not to say firmly, maintained. By far the largest purchases of the week have been in Bengals, of which some 7,500 bales have been taken by the Mills and exporters at prices ranging from Rs. 172 to Rs. 198, according to quality. Oomra descriptions have also been in considerable request, the principal dealings having been in Julgaum at Rs. 189½ to Rs. 205, Khangaum at Rs. 196 203, Akola at Rs. 196-202, Barsee at Rs. 193-205, Dhulia at Rs. 190-7, and in Karanja at Rs. 197-8. Some Hinghunghat has also been taken at Rs. 231½. New Mowa has been coming to market, and has been sold at Rs. 213-19. A few lots of old Bhownugger and Compta have been offering, and have found buyers at Rs. 175½, and Rs. 170-82½ respectively. In arrival business little has transpired, and the few transactions reported have been principally in Bhownugger between native operators. The market closed firm this evening with rates generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above our quotations of a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop since last Thursday have been 87,000 bales, against 58,600 bales arrived during the same period last year; and this brings the total receipts of the new crop to close upon 300,000 bales in excess of last year's arrivals up to the same date.

WHEAT continued quiet with little or nothing doing for export, but with quotations unchanged, notwithstanding the daily flat accounts from the other side till yesterday, when the feeling became dull and prices gave way one anna per cwt. all round, Pessy of the two qualities being quoted at Rs. 4-8-6 and Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt. respectively, and No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt.

SEEDS have also been very quiet and totally dull, enquiry from shippers having apparently quite subsided for the present. Ready *Linseed* declined one anna per cwt. on Monday, and a further fall to the same extent took place on Tuesday, and yesterday both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of all descriptions gave way two annas per cwt. on a dull market, our quotations being as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	6-0-0	to 6-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-8-0		„
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-2-0	to 7-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	6-8-0		„

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, viz:—

New Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs.	198	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	185	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	„	177	= 3¾d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„	215	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good „	„	206	= 4 15-32d.
Do Fully Good Fair „	„	200	= 4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„	200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„	191	= 4 5-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	200	= 4 11 32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	195	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	„	189	= 4⅛d.
Broach Fine (March)	„	[illegible]	= 5 5-[illegible]d
Do. Good „	„	229	= 4 15-16d.
Oomra, F.G. Feb.-March (Good Staple)	„	214	= 4½d.
Do. Good „ „ „	„	206	= 4 15-32d.
Dhollera Fine (April)	„	223	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good „	„	214	= 4½d.
Do Good „	„	206	= 4 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (May)	„	210	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good	„	200	= 4 11-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	130,300	108,300
Berar	208,100	77,900
Khandesh	142,600	100,800
Barsi and Nugger	32,600	20,200
Hingunghaut	22,200	450
Dhollera	27,800	18,500
Broach	72,200	7,000
Persian and Sind	6,200	13,700
	642,000	346,850

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	88,009	51,428	41,659
From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	488,222	271,157	298,559
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	49,912	21,531	24,468
From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	294,283	137,747	162,853
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	781	1,893	1,522
From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	5,320	6,433	5,247

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	75,249	66,492	85,172
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	792,805	502,649	995,949
Linseed—For the week	51,851	44,679	33,415
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	214,642	260,616	219,601
Rapeseed—For the week	10,232	1,760	309
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	96,353	23,344	21,473
Gingelly Seed for the week	43,934	27,448	41,720
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	363,606	373,664	375,231

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	[illegible]	69,434	108,668
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	1,215,503	373,877	1,245,770
Linseed—For the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,241
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	305,434	275,831	167,861
Rapeseed—For the week	3,502	810	....
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	[illegible]	61,662	61,416
Gingelly Seed—For the week	105,285	54,461	21,179
„ From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb.	331,580	351,866	261,134

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BANAJI—February 21, at Mancherji Framji Cama's residence, near the Victoria Gardens, Parel Road, Hormusji Rustomji Banaji, aged 66 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral this day (Friday) at 8 a.m.

DAROOWALLA—February 19, at Surat, near Bhaga Talao, Ratanji Eduljí Daroowalla or Bone-setter, brother-in-law to Mr. Pestonji Ratanji Contractor, aged 69 years. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

IT is time that the true character of the attempt which is being made to mislead public opinion in England in regard to the Crawford case should be plainly indicated, and to no one more plainly than to the journal which has been persuaded to rush into a controversy which it obviously misunderstands. There ought to be no mincing of words about the business, and, therefore, with a full consciousness of the import of the suggestion we are making, we counsel the *Times* to look much more carefully than it has hitherto done to the sources of its information in regard to this case. It has a correspondent at Calcutta in whose accuracy it has recently had occasion to express confidence. It is possible to accept this testimony and at the same time to thoroughly mistrust the inspiration which the *Times* has received in relation to occurrences on this side of India. The passion which has been infused into those paragraphs of the Calcutta telegrams which bear upon the Crawford case is so markedly in contrast with the plain unvarnished material which goes to make up the rest of the *Times* weekly messages, that no one with the least perception of literary identity will believe that the chronicler of Bombay events and the pretended exponent of Bombay opinion in these telegrams is one and the same person with the modest paragraphist who summarises the news of the week in India, puts it on the wires, and lets it tell its tale as best it may when it reaches London. We may even go further. The physiognomy of some of these passionately incoherent paragraphs is striking, and to those of us whose business it has been to watch the way in which this unhappy case has been commented on from the beginning it is suggestively, almost ominously, familiar. When we read that the decorous and orderly deliberateness with which the Government of Bombay is arriving at a judgment in this matter is denounced as a "monstrous barbarity," we seem to be in the near presence of a school of criticism which on this side of India could find no less fulminant epithet than "monstrous" when it had to discuss so ordinary an affair as Lord Reay's way of arranging some small matter of promotion in one of the minor departments. The attempt to show that the Anglo-Indian community is being "outraged" over the business by a Government of its own race is equally on a par with that process of thinking in epithets with which some hairbrained commentators on public events in these parts had until lately made us familiar; and when we find the *Times* or its correspondent borrowing these blustering ways, we interpret the fact in the light of recent local experience. Only in that way can we account for the strange want of sobriety with which the *Times* has brought this case to the notice of the public at home.

Misinformed and misguided the English journal certainly is. Only an informant malevolently excited against Lord Reay's Government would have sought to fix upon them the special responsibility for not having published the report before they had had reasonable time for arriving at their conclusions in regard to it. There is woeful ignorance in the charge, if there is not malice, or the attack which has been made upon Lord Reay would have been directed against the Secretary of State, of whose peremptory instructions to the local Government to treat the report as strictly confidential until he has had the opportunity of considering it the Calcutta correspondent or his inspirers have apparently heard nothing. If the *Times* is allowed to hear the truth on this point, it may think it worth while to direct its censures upon Lord Cross, who is six thousand miles nearer to Printing House Square than Lord Reay, and who, in addition, is the right person to call to account. But thus far none of our diplomaed distorters of opinion have been good enough to consider Lord Cross the right man to be vilified in season and out of season. Having no direct responsibility for administration, and having no public around him who would be greatly influenced by this sort of thing, he is let alone, and the batteries of insolent invective are pointed at administrators on the spot, whom it is deemed a good thing to depreciate, worry, and weaken lest they should by any chance succeed in winning a victory for honesty in the public service of this Presidency. Lord Cross, who has not had to give a thought to the odious but necessary task of testing the purity of our official life, is left in peace in St. James's Park. No mischief is to be done, no conscientious effort for the public good is to be thwarted, by troubling him; none of the small spites of official life are to be gratified by imputing "monstrous barbarity" to him, though he is quite amiable enough and quite honest enough to invite attentions of this kind. When the *Times* is made a party to this impolitic and discreditable warfare is it aware of the real nature of the *role* that it is being persuaded into playing? It is easy enough to trot out the ostrich once more, and to caution the Bombay Goverment against burying its head in the sand. The ostrich, however, is not here, but in London, and there is a danger lest his example should be followed in high places. If the inconvenience which a prominent official undergoes through having to wait longer than either he or the public like for final orders upon the charges that have been made against him is to be made the point of capital importance in the situation, we shall strangely forget the purpose of this tedious investigation. No one would wish to add a moment to the suspense imposed upon the leading figure in the inquiry; but even the mortifications of delay are of small account in comparison with the ascertainment of the whole truth in regard to the subordinate service in the Central Division and its relations with the Divisional Commissioner. The essentially subsidiary importance of the considerations which the *Times* puts forward will escape the notice of no person of ordinary intelligence, and in giving the place of prominence to them the accusers of the Bombay Government have blunderingly revealed a determination to draw away attention from the really serious issues involved. Even if it be allowed that the Government are slow in their procedure and decisions, they are at all events dealing with allegations which in one form or another have cropped up at intervals at any time during the last fifteen years. They have taken in hand work which properly belonged to their predecessors, and it is a small thing to say against them that they are not quite as prompt in dealing with it as they might have been.

The attempts which are being thus sedulously made to obscure the real issues of the case have already, as has been shown in extracts from the native press which we have thought it our duty to publish, given rise to certain noteworthy suspicions in the native mind. The fear prevails that the case is not to be decided upon its merits, but that the integrity of the higher ranks of the service will be vindicated by an indiscriminate onslaught upon the lower. There is no warrant for this belief beyond the unscrupulous endeavours that have been made to darken counsel and divert attention from the essential factors in the problem. But the belief has been strong enough to provoke some of the native journalists to offer an elaborate repudiation of the notion that the troubles of Mr. Crawford have been brought about by a widespread Brahmin conspiracy. We are not concerned with the question whether the repudiation is successful or not; but if the tokens of conspiracy on one side are as clear as they are on the other, the reputation of the Brahmins of the Deccan will suffer seriously. It is a bad and depraving example which the assailants of the Government have thus set to the native community. We say nothing of the complaints, uttered by no means in a whisper, that it is seldom certain that justice will be done when an official is arraigned. But these complaints are heard, and they are heard because men who ought to know better are day by day provoking them by denouncing with an ill-concealed purpose the Government who have all this time been working hard for justice and honesty of administration. If these men had shown any concern for the good name of the Raj it might be worth while to ask them if this is the way in which a Government can be made to stand well before the people it governs. The appeal should not, however, be made to them, but to the people at home whose judgment in this case it is now sought to darken and distort. The denunciations of the Bombay Government are obviously intended to bring the Secretary of State upon the scene. The plan of campaign is to force on a hasty holocaust in one direction and an abandonment of all thought of proceedings, with many apologies for what has happened, in another. This would be the policy of the ostrich with a vengeance. Would the public on this side, however, who know what has been said and done around them for years past—would they too bury their heads in the sand, and, forgetting the scandals that have thriven in their sight and hearing, think that official purity had been vindicated, and that the notion that there had been anything wrong was all a mistake?

THE judgment delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Scott in the suit brought by Sir Henry and Lady Morland to recover damages from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the injuries sustained in a carriage accident at the Victoria Terminus will be read with interest. The plaintiffs respectively claimed one lakh and ten thousand rupees as damages, but as the amount set forth in such cases is a matter of pleading to cover contingencies, it is for the Court to assess the amount of damages according to the facts disclosed in evidence. The Court awarded a sum of Rs. 30,000, which, having regard to the serious nature of the painful injuries received by Sir Henry Morland and the heavy loss entailed by the necessity of taking leave and proceeding to Europe for the re-establishment of shaken health cannot be regarded as excessive or "vindictive." Once the question of legal negligence on the part of the Railway Company is decided against the defendants, and the plea of contributory negligence fails, there remains only the task of assessing the damages, which must, of course, be proportioned to the injuries received and the suffering undergone. In the present case the Judge, who, after hearing the evidence, went himself to the scene of the accident and examined the heaps of stones that gave rise to it,—were very properly kept *in situ* as they were when the plaintiffs' carriage drove over them—has come to the conclusion that there was negligence on the part of the Company, and that there was no want of due care and skill on the part of the plaintiffs' coachman. He found that the accident was due to the defective condition of the roadway by which passengers leave the terminus. The roadway is 47 feet wide, and the half of it, where it runs parallel to the platform, is covered in with a roof supported on iron columns, which divide that part of the roadway, the inner portion being twenty-one feet and the outer twenty-four feet broad. On the further side of the outer half of the roadway were three heaps of stones, each about thirty feet long by nine or ten broad and about two feet six inches high. The accident happened on the 12th August last at 7-30 p.m. Railway time, the sky being cloudy and the moon not visible. The night was dark; kerosine lamps lighted the platform, and they were sixty-four feet distant from the stones. There was a conflict of evidence as to whether the stones were visible in the dim light. But in the opinion of the Judge there was not sufficient light to enable them to be seen distinctly, the stones being of the same colour as the road. The learned Judge when driving past the heaps at night could see each heap for some seconds before he came up to it, but they were only dimly visible, and although he could see them, knowing they were there, and looking out for them, he came to the conclusion that a coachman attending to horses and not having his attention called to the stone heaps, might not see them in time to avoid them. Similar heaps had been often in the same position on the side of the road in previous years, and no accident had occurred. On this occasion Sir Henry Morland's victoria on leaving the platform was driven between the pillars to the outer part of the road, and went past the first heap of stones in safety, merely touching it on the furthest end. One hundred and twenty-five feet further on the left wheels of the carriage came upon the second heap, which came into the roadway ten feet, and was twenty-nine inches high. The carriage tilted over dangerously, but righted; the horses accelerated their speed and soon the carriage got on the third heap seventy feet further on, dragging the carriage on it about half its length until it overturned. Lady Morland was fortunately thrown clear of the carriage and escaped with a severe sprain of the ankle, some bad bruises, and a severe shock. Sir Henry Morland fell partly under the carriage, which crushed his foot and ankle and fractured his leg in two places, from the effects of which, it is feared, he will be permanently lame. [illegible] Judge expressed the general sympa[illegible] which is felt by the whole commun[illegible] for Sir Henry Morland and his wife, [illegible] endured great suffering and were in immin[illegible] peril of their lives. It could not be sa[illegible] that they had been even in a constructive sense contributory to the negligence which occasioned the accident. The horses were so well in hand that even after the crash of the overturned carriage, they remained quietly standing some ten feet further on. The coachman was sober and competent, and had been for eight years in Sir Henry's service. The carriage was proceeding along the roadway on the proper side of the way—the left,—that unfortunately on which the stone heaps were placed for the repair of the roadway after the rains. The facts being clear, the only question was to assess the amount of the damages. Taking into consideration the pain and prolonged suffering undergone, the expenses involved in a long course of medical treatment, and the necessity for breaking up an establishment in Bombay and going to Europe for at least a twelve-month, the Rs. 30,000 awarded must be regarded as fair and reasonable. No one can doubt that Sir Henry and Lady Morland would willingly have given that amount to escape the danger and the suffering of that evening in August last and of the subsequent months. Far beyond the solatium obtained from the Court after anxious and costly legal proceedings, they will value the unfeigned sympathy of all classes in Bombay which was evoked by the untoward mishap. Not only in his official capacity as Port Officer, but as a public man, taking for years past a leading part in the municipal government of the city, Sir Henry Morland has gained the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. Lady Morland's voice has been often heard in behalf of good and charitable work in Bombay. Everyone will hope that they may both return from Europe a year hence with health re-established and their recent trying experiences happily forgotten.

LORD CROSS's Oldham speech has found a candid interpreter in the *Manchester Guardian*, which, however, is not at all too accurate in its endeavour to show how the case stands in regard to factory legislation for India. A little more care in investigating the history of the question would have saved the *Guardian* from asserting that "it is notorious that the Indian employers have long and persistently opposed factory legislation in India." It is notorious that this is as untrue as any statement made in regard to this subject could possibly be. What is notorious is that the Indian employers have co-operated heartily with the thus far unsuccessful movement for legislation, and that the Report of the Commission of 1884, in which legislation was strongly recommended, was in great part the work of influential mill-owners and managers. Lord Cross speaks of certain inquiries which he has addressed to Lord Reay on the subject. If the Secretary of State has asked the Government of Bombay for information concerning the disposition of the employers of labour in regard to legislation, he will learn that this class has shown an eagerness for an amendment of the factory law in the interest of their employes which must seem altogether strange and not a little reproachful to the Lancashire mill-owners. To say that "the movement must come from outside, and that it is no impertinence on the part of Lancashire to urge it on," is a candid inference from English experience, for unless an impulse had come from outside Lancashire that county would never have shown the desire to set its own house in order, which it now shows to set in order the houses of its competitors in India. But the impertinence is there all the same, and in repudiating the charge the champion of the Lancashire millowners sufficiently admits its existence. Nor is the offence mitigated by the candid admission that Lancashire has played as selfish a part in regard to factory legislation at home as it is now playing in regard to corresponding legislation for India. We are not obliged to admit concerning the Bombay movement for an amended factory law, as the *Guardian* admits concerning the agitation concerning the earlier English Factory Acts, that it springs mainly from outside, for as strong an impetus to reform has been supplied by the Bombay mill-owners and agents who sat upon the Commission as by other people, and this at a time when Lancashire had not awakened to the consciousness that there was a factory question in India. Perhaps the most helpful thing to us in this controversy—next to the plain proofs that the Indian employers of labour have acted in on the whole a creditably disinterested way—is the candid admission of the advocates of the Lancashire mill-owners that their philanthropy—why, by the way, has it not extended to the hands in the Calcutta Jute Mills?—is spurious, calculating, and prejudiced. "Unquestionably," we are told, "the demand of Lancashire for effectual and proper factory legislation in India is a demand prompted by regard for English interests." Admissions of this kind save trouble; the only disappointing thing about them is that an agitation whose hollowness they proclaim should so survive them, and that it should receive even the platonic patronage of a Secretary of State for India. Another admission which is made by the *Manchester Guardian* is equally worth noting. The demand for the reimposition of the cotton import duties, we are told, is not being made by the Indian mill-owners, but by a section of the official and mercantile classes, "who desire to re-establish them, not because they are in favour of Protection, or of checking the import of European manufactures, but because they want a new source of revenue which may relieve them from direct taxation." The plain English of this is that the duties are asked for strictly for revenue purposes, and no justification of the demand that could be formulated in India could be more valid than that which the Manchester paper has given. For of course the desire to be relieved from direct taxation which the writer imputes to us all is imaginary. We have made up our minds long since to the income-tax as a permanent source of revenue, and the choice of new means of revenue lies, not between the income-tax and the revived import duties, but much more probably between the import duties and an enhanced salt duty on some other tax, which will press heavily upon the masses. Now that the philanthropic spirit is abroad in England, it should be quite worth while to take that seriously into account.

WE are requested by Mr. Forrest to state that the proposed Home is the scheme of the endowment Fund Committee, who will shortly issue their appeal to the public. In our article of yesterday we should have said that the main building of the new hospital contains one hundred beds and the female hospital fifty beds. It must be understood Dr. Hojel's remarks regarding efficiency and economy referred to proposals regarding the hospital establishment and not to the design of the building.

LEGRAMS.

EUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

According to a forecast, the Queen's Speech, which will be delivered at the meeting of Parliament to-day, says that "cordial relations exist with all foreign Powers."

The Sikkim negotiations are resulting favourably.

The condition of Ireland is improved.

The Speech then proposes measures for the development of the resources of the country, and announces a notable increase in the Estimates owing to the strengthening of the defences of the nation.

Bills are announced to complete local Government in England and extend the same to Scotland also to establish a Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETURN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived in London from Italy for the meeting of Parliament to-day.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. PIGOTT'S TESTIMONY.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Sir R. Webster read the notes of an interview between Mr. Pigott and a Fenian named Davis, which the former sent to Houston, and in which Davis described the Conference of Parnellite leaders which was held in Paris in 1881, and at which reprisals were resolved upon. After the arrest of Mr. Parnell, Byrne and Tynan plotted to murder the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone while at Cannes.

Mr. Pigott was then examined and testified to Egan having assured him that Mr. Parnell was aware of the murder plots.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 20.

The Indian troopship Crocodile sailed hence for Bombay to-day.

KOLHAPUR HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, Feb. 21.

The seventh annual Kolhapur and Southern Maharata Horse and Agricultural Show was opened to-day by Colonel Phillips, Acting Political Agent, who congratulated the Managing Committee on the increased number and improved quality of horses exhibited. He urged the Chiefs to establish paddocks as a source of income by supplying Cavalry remounts. The good result of previous shows was markedly visible in the classes for young stock. There were present, among others, Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S.D., Brigadier-General Cox, and the Chiefs of Mudhol and Miraj.

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Rao Bahadur Shirgaokar, in the midst of his onerous duties, was unfortunately seized yesterday with paralysis.

INVESTITURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

The following gentlemen will be invested with orders at the investiture ceremony of March 1st:—Sir D. Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, C.S.I., their Highnesses the Rajahs of Dumraon, Bettiah, and Hatwa, Sir Gregory Paul, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., and Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., also Mr. Tawney, Colonel Collen, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Hudson, Mr. A W. Paul, and Protab Chandra Rai with the C. I. E.

MOVEMENTS OF H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy will probably reach Simla by the middle of April, halting at a few principal towns on his way from Calcutta to Umballa.

MR. ST. G. TUCKER.

Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of the Eastern Division in Upper Burma, has been granted two year's furlough, Mr. Symes officiating.

GNATONG AFFAIRS.

The messenger of Mr. Hart, the Chinese Delegate, and party, seven in all, left Gnatong on Wednesday last for Darjeeling. Mr. Paul goes to Kalimpong about the 24th to meet the Faro Penlow, who is expected at Gnatong to-morrow, Friday.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

It is thought that as the Bombay Government has notified that the services of Mr. Justice Wilson, Mr. Quinton, and Mr. Crosthwaite have been dispensed with, it is not intended to refer any matters back to the Commissioners in the Crawford case.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

SECOND DAY.

To-day was perhaps even a greater success than the first day, as regards attendance at least, if not as regards the racing. In one race there were thirteen false starts. The following are the entries and the results:—

FIRST RACE.—THE CHARGER RACE.

Dr. Bull's Midas, 12st. 4lb., Capt. Hanwell 1
Mr. Kemmis's Youth, 12st. 1lb., Mr. Melton...... 2
Capt. Capel-Cure's Stella, 10st. 1lb, Owner...... 3

Mr. Edwards on Conway fell, but I am glad to say he was not hurt.

SECOND RACE.—THE PONY SELLING RACE.

Mr. Kemmis's Banker, 7st. 12lb., Wool 1
Mr. Barney's Bangalore, 10st. 5lb., Mr. Melton... 2
Mr. Edwards's Cyclone, 10st. 6lb., Owner 3

THIRD RACE.—THREE-QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Capt. Payne's Warrior, 10st. 5lb., Owner 1
Dr. Bull's Bulrush, 9st. 9lb., Capt. Ross...... 2
Capt. Hanwell's Crusader, 10st. 5lb., Mr. Solly-Flood... 3

FOURTH RACE.—ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Dr. Bull's Corinthian, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Melton ... 1
Mr. Edwards's Crocus, 10st. 3lb., Owner........... 2

Heliograph, the only other horse in the race, was nowhere.

FIFTH RACE.—PONY HANDICAP.

Capt. Hanwell's Ding, 11st. 10lb., Owner 1
Capt. Payne's Bruiser, 10st. 3lb., Owner 2
Mr. Edwards's Cyclone, 10st. 6lb., Owner 3

The last race was run in the dark.

The favorites were Midas, Ding, Banker, Warrior, Crusader, Crocus, and Diletto.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 21.

The P. and O. Coy.'s s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian Mails of 15th instant, arrived here at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Feb. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Teresa left here this afternoon for Bombay.

ADEN, Feb. 20.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais reached Aden yesterday forenoon (the 20th inst.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1-4¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account 99
3 per cent. French Rentes 84
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67½
4½ per cent. „ 70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108¼
Bar Silver 42 11-16

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, and the Count and Countess of Hohenhau, were present at the Novelty Theatre Amateur performance on Wednesday evening, and stayed to the close of the entertainment.

LORD CROSS'S OLDHAM SPEECH.

Our London correspondent writes:—The somewhat elaborate address delivered by Viscount Cross to his friends of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce a week ago has, as might have been expected, attracted more attention in Lancashire than in London; and, so far as I am aware, the Secretary of State's remarks have received serious notice from only one of the leading Metropolitan journals. His lordship's views, particularly those relating to the impropriety of reimposing the cotton import duties and the disinterested concern manifested by the English millowners in the welfare of the Bombay factory hands, have met with more approval in the North of England than they are likely to obtain in the West of India. It is something, however, to have a man in Lord Cross's position admitting that there is "a great outcry" in India for a return to the state of things that existed before a considerable portion of the national revenue was sacrificed to the apparently insatiable greed of Manchester and her neighbours. Of course, Lord Cross, as a Lancashire man and a member of a Ministry which owes a good deal to Lancashire men, defended the abolition of the duties; but he is evidently impressed with the strength of the feeling prevailing on the other side—a feeling which the leading paper in the cotton manufacturing district tells its readers requires "to be watched." "It is not," they are further informed, "the Indian millowners who are making this demand, although they strenuously opposed the repeal of the duties. It is rather a section of the official and mercantile classes who desire to re-establish them, not because they are in favour of protection or of checking the import of European manufactures, but because they want a new source of revenue which may relieve them from direct taxation." Again: "Our opposition to any retrograde step with reference to those duties rests, not only upon the ground that it would interfere with the trade between England and the dependency, but still more because it would be injurious to the latter." Henceforth let no one accuse Lancashire of selfishness, although she admits that she does not care two straws about the poor Bombay operatives, but only wishes to injure her commercial rivals. "Unquestionably," says the *Manchester Guardian* with unexpected candour, "the demand of Lancashire for effectual and proper factory legislation in India is a demand prompted by regard for English interests." Lord Cross is blamed by some and praised by others for steering clear of what the *Times*, not having the fear of Mr. Henry Chaplin in its heart, describes bluntly as that "piece of nonsense," the supposed bounty on Indian wheat. In this connection the leading journal is surprisingly complimentary to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who finds himself in the curious position of being quoted as a supporter by both parties in this great controversy. Lord Cross would seem, from the observations he made on the subject of the impurities in Indian wheat, to have taken up the inquiry now in progress *con amore*. From what I can learn, a section at all events of the trade is by no means so enthusiastic in the matter as his lordship is, and is rather inclined to think the action of the India Office grandmotherly interference with commerce. I have heard it suggested that the apathy hitherto met with in certain quarters arises from the fact that the machinery at present in use would have to be discarded if the proposed measures be carried out, and that the trade are by no means unanimous in wishing to undertake this fresh expense. It is said that one facetious miller in the replies he sent in—the questions issued by the India Office observed that he had found some Russian coins in his consignments and that he should be glad to receive some more of that particular kind of "impurity!"

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE.

The Conversazione held in connection with the Bombay Art Society, as was expected, passed off very successfully last night. The sombre Secretariat, or rather the grounds and a portion of the building, presented a very handsome appearance with the numerous lights, lanterns, and other adornments which were effectively used in the rooms and verandahs of the northern portion of the building. Members and their lady-friends arrived early, and shortly after ten o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were accompanied by the Count and Countess of Hohenhau, and attended by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C., arrived, being quickly followed by Lady Reay, who was attended by Captain Hamilton. A Committee of the Society, consisting of Mr. Justice Scott, Dr. Hojel, and Mr. Arthur Grey, received the distinguished guests, whom they accompanied through the Exhibition. An adjournment was made at eleven o'clock to the refreshment room, and soon after that hour the company dispersed.

MISS MANNING AT SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 20.

Miss E. A. Manning, honorary secretary, National Indian Association, who was expected here, as I have already written to you, came to Surat on Monday from Baroda, and many ladies and gentlemen of the city had assembled at the station to receive her. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dadysheth. On Tuesday morning Miss Manning drove with Mr. Dadysheth to the Dutch and then to the English cemetery, thence to the English factory, to the Hope Bridge, the Public Park, then to Nanpura side, and on the way home visited Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hospital.

After brakefast Miss Manning went to Sheth Raychund Dipchund Girls' School, where she was received by Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, vice-president of the institution, R. B. Jugjiwandasji, president, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, honorary secretary, and several members of the managing committee. After a song, specially composed in honour of Miss Manning was sung and she had examined the needle-work, she was to be taken to the Haripura Branch, when Dr. Dinshaw Edul Beheram communicated to the honorary secretary the intention of Sheth Narandas Thakarsi Mulji of Bombay, to distribute prizes to all girls' school of Surat, and that the ceremony should be performed at the hands of this philanthropic lady, for which purpose the gentlemen sent books that morning. She was not, therefore, troubled to visit the other schools. The same evening Mrs. Dadysheth invited ladies of the town to meet Miss Manning at Vakil's Lodge and gave her a dinner at night. On Wednesday morning Miss Manning drove with Mr. and Mrs. Dadysheth to Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai's house, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Kalabhai and their brother, Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai, munsiff, who, having invited Miss Manning to Surat, had come from Bombay for the occasion, taking a keen interest in the objects of the association of which Miss Manning is honorary secretary. After spending an hour or so here Miss Manning returned with her hosts to the girls' school to distribute prizes to students of Sheth Raychund Dipchund Girls' School. Almost all possible arrangements were made by the committee for the occasion, and looking to the inconvenience of the hour (noon) and numerous weddings in the town that day, the attendance of ladies and gentlemen of various classes was more numerous than had been expected. The honorary secretary having made a short speech, the school mistress read a lecture in Gujrati.

Mr. Kalabhai then moved the following resolution:—"I now move on behalf of the committee that we offer our best thanks to Miss Manning for the trouble she has taken. I also move to thank Sheth Narandas Thakarji Moolji for the prizes, and hope he will take the cause of the Haripura School into consideration in that generous spirit for which he is well-known."

This was seconded by R. S. Ishwardass Store. Dr. Dinshaw then in a suitable speech thanked Miss Manning, the committee, and those present on behalf of Sheth Narandass. R. B. Jugonnath Itchharam, ex Judge, Navanagar, seconded him.

Mr. Madavlal Lallubhai, munsiff, supported the same, and added that the natives of Surat should follow the worthy examples of R. S. Ishwardass, Mr. Itchharam S. Desai, and Sheth Narandass. When thousands of rupees are spent on wedding occasions and death ceremonies, a few rupees might usefully be spent for such occasions. He also spoke of the advantages of inviting a few girls at a time to places of those interested in female education, just as Dr. Peterson invited his students and gave them parties. To all this Miss Manning gave a satisfactory reply, and the meeting dispersed amid loud applause. Similar prize distributions took place in Sir Jamsedji's schools and others of the town. The missionary ladies gave an evening party in her honour, and Surgeon and Mrs. Nariman entertained Miss Manning to dinner. The lady also attended a Hindu wedding at the house of Mr. Sakaram Dalpatram, brother of the late Dr. Dhirajram, where she was invited by Mrs. Kalabhai, and left Surat by mail for Bombay.

FANCY FAIR AT THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The success of the fancy fair opened yesterday afternoon by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution appears to be a foregone conclusion. Several friends of the school had for days past been working hard to make the show worthy of the excellent object in view, and their labours were rewarded yesterday in the presence of a large and influential gathering and in the pretty brisk sales which were made at most of the stalls. The articles were very tastefully exposed to view, and the arrangement of the stalls and their decoration with pretty flowers and green leaves served to make the show as attractive as possible. Towards evening, when the building and the grounds were lit up with hundreds of coloured lanterns, the halls and the various booths outside wore a particularly gay and festive aspect—a result which may well be expected from the artistic taste of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, who, had charge of all the arrangements of the fair. The bright costumes of the Parsi and European ladies, who were present in large numbers, showed off to great advantage, the attendance was exceedingly satisfactory, and the only wish that one might express was that the hall had been thrice as large to have enabled the people to move almost freely. The same remark is applicable to the hall on the upper floor, where a concert was held under the direction of Mr. Nixon, and which was crowded to hear Lady Morland and others sing. Some of the pupils of the Institute also took part in the concert, and their rendering of English songs made a very favourable impression on the audience.

The fair is held under the patronage of both the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay. On their arrival, they were received at the special entrance reserved for them by the President and the Secretary of the Institute and Miss Shereen Manockjee Cursetjee and the pupils of the school sang the National Anthem. They also gave a song of welcome. The Duchess was accompanied by Count and Countess Hohenhau, and the distinguished visitors went round all the stalls, where there was so much to see and admire and made several purchases. An exceedingly pretty cushion worked in gold and silver embroidery by Miss Shereen M. C. Cama was presented to the Duchess, who was highly pleased with the gift. H. E. Lord Reay was to have attended the fair; but he, having gone out in the morning to see the Vehar works, in company with the celebrated water-works engineer, Sir John Fowler, could spare no time to attend the show in the afternoon. His Excellency is, however, expected to visit the fair to-day.

The stalls were kept by European and Parsi ladies, the latter of whom had never before given their services at a fancy fair in such large numbers. Among the English ladies were Mrs Scott and Mrs. Jardine, who are known for their readiness to assist in any cause which has for its object the bettering of the condition of native women. In the school room was a stall of art works held by Mrs. Scott, with Mrs. Uloth. By its side was the President's stall, which was presided over by Mrs. C. M. Cursetji, and was filled with toys of all descriptions, such as to delight the heart of the juvenile portion of the spectators. Some fancy articles and needle work were displayed at another stall which was managed by Mrs. Nanabhai, who, having for a long time worked creditably as a teacher in the school, has just severed her connection with it and started a school of her own at Chandanwady. In the verandah is a stall which is called after the name of the late Miss Bhownagree, whose untimely death has been deplored as a loss to her community. With the zeal which characterized that young lady in every undertaking which was calculated to promote the welfare of her sex, she had with her ownhand wrought some fancy and other articles fo their special purpose of this show. Her stall was kept yesterday by Miss Bachoobai C. Chichgar, and the articles there found a ready sale. Then there was a pottery stall managed by Mrs. Dosabhoy F. Cama, and another by some of the pupils of the institute. On the grounds outside were run up some ornamental booths, where fruits and flowers and a large number of knick-knacks, fancy articles, and specimens of needle-work were disposed in a manner well suited to allure customers. There was the secretary's stall, where Mrs. Wilson, Miss Shereen M. C. Cama, and other members of the family, assisted by little girls of the school, made a good sale of fruits, which were sent in large consignments by friends of the Institute. There was the flowers stall, where Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama and Mrs. Macdonald made a good sale. It was satisfactory to see a Hindoo lady, the wife of Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, a member of the school committee, preside over a stall, where she succeeded, with the aid of Mrs. J. B. Watcha, in attracting many buyers of the specimens of Indian work which formed her principal stock-in-trade. Miss Shereen Maneckjee Cursetjee, who has inherited from her father his earnest solicitude for the welfare of the Institute which he founded a quarter of a century ago, also kept a stall, to which she herself had principally contributed. The centre of attraction was the grand fishpond, where, perhaps, the largest sum was realized through the exertions of Mrs. Jardine. The pond was filled with every variety of things, of course, carefully enclosed in wrappers, and the fair holder of it had herself largely contributed to its contents. During the whole afternoon, the Well of Fate was frequented by many ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to be equally delighted, whether they fished up from it a prize or a blank.

The fair will be continued till Saturday, and, judging from the sales of last evening, it is not too much to expect that it will yield a good round sum. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president, Miss Sheereen M. Cursetji, and Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary, have worked with great zeal to bring about the success of the undertaking, and they cordially recognize the assistance they have received from many quarters. It may be remembered that the school for which the show has been organized was the institution that really laid the foundation of English educations among Parsi and for that matter Hindoo girls. There are at present some eighty Parsi girls receiving education at this school. Though the school is open to girls belonging to all sections of the native community, there is only one Hindoo pupil just now on the rolls. The Hon. Mr. Telang has recently become a member of the institution, and it is hoped that, now that a desire for female education is spreading among all classes of natives, there will soon be a goodly number of Hindoo girls attending this institute. Some important changes have lately been introduced in the studies, and the teaching now includes French, needle work and calisthenics, music and drawing. The committee intend shortly to start a matriculation class, and the receipts which the fair will bring will chiefly go to maintain the efficiency of the teaching in the higher classes.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th February is stated at 471, a death rate per annum of 26.47 per thousand of population. The total number in the corresponding period of last year was 409 or 23·40, an average over the corresponding period of the five preceding years 436 or 27·77. The returns of the Registrar-General for the week before the mail left, show that the deaths registered last week in twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 21·9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,555,406 persons in the middle of this year. In Greater London 2,172 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate 20·1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It will thus be seen that Bombay rate is much above the English average. Of the 471 deaths registered here, 147 were from fevers); 10, small-pox; 22, measles; 7, cholera; 39, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrahœa; 11, dysentery; 12, still-born; 35 old age and debility; 7, accidents or violence. Classified, the list shows, Buddhist or Jain, 14; Brahmin, 17; Bhatia, 9; Hindu of other castes, 251; Hindu outcaste, 31; Musalman, 108; Parsi, 18; Jew' 1; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births registered was 300 as against 299 last year or 288, the average over the corresponding periods of the previous five years.

The Physician in charge of the European General Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt per Dr. R. Baker, of £2-7-0, and Rs. 9-4-0 collected on board P. and O. s.s. Assam by Captain G. W. F. Brown, for the benefit of the patients in hospital.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT NADIAD.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Feb. 19.

The small station of Nadiad was thrown into a bustle of excitement by the arrival of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner of the Northern Division, among us on the 11th February. The whole week was a continuation of festivities, which began with a distribution of prizes. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard distributed prizes to the students of the Nadiad High School and to the boys and girls of the Municipal Primary Schools in the building of the High School on the evening of the 14th instant. The buildings and the grounds were most tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. Some of the boys and girls who were to receive the prizes were placed in the central hall, while the rest were accommodated in the other rooms of the school. Among the visitors present were the Hon. Sirdar R. B. Bechardas Viharidas, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, K. B. Dhanjisha Edalji, Native Assistant Commissioner, R.S. Chandulal, Sub-Judge R. S. Maneklal, Mamlatdar, and most of the Municipal Commissioners, Bench Magistrates, Vakils and other gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard arrived punctually at 5 p. m., when the head-master of the High School opened the proceedings with the following address:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Gentlemen,—I need not remind you, sir, of your long connection with the school, which began when you were for many years, Collector in the Kaira District. It was during your regime, and mainly by your assistance, that we procured the funds necessary for the building in which we are assembled to-day. In your capacity of President of the District Local Fund Committee and of the Nadiad Municipality, you gave very valuable assistance. For this and other benefits conferred by you, your name will always be associated with the progress of education in this district. While I am on this subject let me mention another name, that of the late Desai Viharidas Ajubhai, to whom, as to you, this school, nay, the town of Nadiad, and the whole district of Kaira, owe a deep debt of gratitude. It was mainly in consequence of his efforts and liberality that an English school was established in Nadiad in the year 1856. The old building of the school was a gift from him, and was erected at his sole cost. For this building again he contributed a large amount. The connection that thus sprang up between the school and Desai Viharidas has been to this day, kept up by his sons, whom the school is proud to count among its first pupils. In memory of his late father, Mr. Haridas Viharidas has endowed two, scholarships called the Bahie Saheb Desai Scholarships, and annually awarded to the pupils of this school who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks and join a colleage recognized by the University of Bombay. Many of the prizes that will be distributed to-day came from the Honourable Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas, who is present among us, and to whom our best thanks are due for his liberality. I now come to some account of the working of the school. When with your assistance, the school occupied its present building in 1875-76, there were 164 pupils, of whom 81 were in what we call the lower division, comprising standards I—III, and 83 in the High School proper (Standards IV. VII.) At present there are 227 pupils in the upper or High School division and 101 in the lower division; total 328. So that the number of High School pupils has nearly trebled within the last 13 years. The whole credit of this increase is due to my predecessors, Messrs. Gimi and Sayani, and to the assistant master, who ably supported them. In 1875 there was but one English school besides this in the Kaira district, *viz*, that in the town of Kaira. Since then private Anglo-Vernacular schools have been opened in Kapadvanj, Dakore, Umreth, and other places, and one in Nadiad itself. They all serve as feeders to this High School. Pupils also come here from the Anglo-Vernacular schools in Godhra, Dohad, and Lunawada in the Panch Mahals, and Rewakanta. Again, the Chiefs of Lunawada, Sunth Baria, and Chota-Udepur send boys from their States to this school, and support them by means of scholarships. Thus, nearly half of our pupils (155) come from outside. This school may, therefore, fairly claim the credit of stimulating education and exercising an influence over three districts—a much larger area than is, I believe, within the influence of any other High School. During the past few years Government have provided agricultural and drawing teachers to this school. Sixty students attend the agricultural classes, of whom 23 have selected agriculture and botany as their special subject for the School Final Examination, which has lately been instituted by the University of Bombay. Considering that Kaira is eminently an agricultural district, you will, I trust, agree with me in believing that this is as it should be. I take this occasion to thank the Agricultural Society of Nadiad for allowing the use of their farm for the practical teaching of agriculture to the boys, and for giving some scholarships to the deserving among them. 30 pupils learn drawing at present. At the last Matriculation Examination this school passed 10 pupils out of 17 that were sent up against 8 out of 23 in 1887 and 6 out of 21 in 1886. Under a regulation recently made by the University, two of our pupils who were in the school till last October appeared and passed as private students. So that practically, 12 pupils belonging to this school pass this year at the Matriculation Examination. The result of the annual examination of the school has been nearly as good as in the past year, not withstanding a more searching test applied this year.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you and also you, Madam, most heartily for the honour you have so kindly done us in consenting to preside on this occasion. I also thank the other gentlemen who have taken the trouble to be present here to-day, and particularly the Honourable Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas for providing many of the prizes."

The chairman of the Municipal School Board then read the following report on the working of the primary schools in the town:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the School Board I take leave to read a short report on the working of the primary schools for boys and girls maintained by the Nadiad Municipality. The Municipality received charge of these schools from Government in April 1885. There were then six schools in the town, four Gujarati schools for boys, one Urdu school for Mahomedans, and one girl's school. In 1887 the board opened an additional girls' school in the Desai Vada, where it was urgently required, at a cost of Rs. 20 a month, besides furniture and apparatus. There are thus seven schools in the town at present. The total number of pupils in these schools is at present 1,515. It is gratifying to have to report that there has been during the past three or four years, an increase of 124 girls in our female schools. 176 Mahomedan and 38 Kolis attend the primary schools in this town. The efficiency of the schools as represented by the result of the annual examination held by the Government Deputy Inspector has been maintained under the Municipality. In the examination which preceded the transfer of the schools to the board, the four Gujarati schools passed 53 per cent. of the pupils presented for examination, and in the one held six months after the transfer, and the percentage of passes was 57. In 1886 these schools passed 65 per cent. of their pupils and in 1887, 68 per cent. Thus the percentage rose from 53 in 1884 to 57 in 1885, 66 in 1886, and 68 in 1887. The result of the examination held in the last rains was not equally high owing, I believe, to a change in the inspecting staff this year. The percentage (viz. 55) was, however, higher than in 1884, which shows that the efficiency of the schools has been maintained. The main vernacular school passed 14 boys in the sixth or the highest standard in 1884 and 35 in 1887, In 1888 it passed 21 boys in the Public Service. Certificate Examination. The Hindustani school has also been doing very well. Till 1887 there were only four standards in this school, but in 1888 it passed a boy in the fifth standard, and has now begun to teach the sixth standard. The number of girls examined and passed has also risen during the past four years. In 1884, 32 girls were examined under the standards, of whom 25 passed in all heads. At the last examination 71 girls were examined and 31 passed in all heads. Till after the board received charge of the schools, the girls' schools taught only up to the fourth standard. For the first time after that event it passed two girls in the fifth standard in 1886 and one girl in the sixth standard in 1887. In 1888 it passed one girl in the fifth standard and one in the sixth standard. It is a matter of congratulation that the number of girls learning under the standards has increased from 32 in 1884 to 71 in 1888. In order to secure a more regular attendance than was formerly the case, the school board has lately introduced a system of monthly prizes to be given to girls who show the best attendance. Two scholarships of Rs. 4 and 1 tenable for one year, are also given annually to the most advanced girls in the school, the latter at the expense of the Municipality and the former at that of Mr. Haridas Viharidas in the name of Bai Dahi Laxmi. These measures, it is hoped, will tend still further to improve female education in Nadiad. When the Municipality received charge of the schools, the establishment and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 392 a month. In consequence of the progressive development of the schools, they now amount to Rs. 452 a month. There is thus an increase of Rs. 60 a month or Rs. 720 a year in the expenditure, besides the charges for furniture and apparatus, prizes, scholarships, &c. All classes of schools share in this increase of expenditure. The five boys' schools (Gujarati and Urdu) show an increase of Rs. 366 and the two girls' schools of Rs. 354, &c.

In conclusion, the members of the school board take this occasion to thank Mrs. Sheppard for her great interest in the cause of female education, and especially in the girls' school of our town. We also beg to thank you, sir, for the honour you have done us by presiding on this occasion.

On the conclusion of the above reports, the boys of the High School went through recitations in English, Persian, and Sanskrit, which were very much admired. The girls of the girls' school then sang some songs in honour of the occasion and in praise of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. In his reply, Mr. Sheppard thanked Mr. Desai for his report, and observed that credit had justly been given to the Nadiad Bhow Saheb's family for their support of education. He attributed the success of the school to the competency of the successive head-masters, and hoped that the picture of usefulness drawn by the head-master would induce Government to continue the school as a model institution in this important centre. Mr. Sheppard then addressed the school board and congratulated them on the fact that increased municipal expenditure on education had been attended with increased efficiency. He thanked Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas, the chairman, for his kind allusion to Mrs. Sheppard. He then addressed the boys of the High School, expressing his regret that this was a farewell visit. He exhorted the boys, when their time came to leave, to do all in their power to maintain the character of the school and to keep up the friendships they had formed there. He reminded them that they must not think that they had finished their education when they leave their school; that the object of school discipline was to train the reasoning faculty, and that if they here acquired the habit and love of learning, the learning would follow. Mr. Sheppard then congratulated the winners of prizes, saying that nothing great had ever been done without hard work, and that they should now be encouraged to go on and win more prizes for themselves and more honours for the school. To the unsuccessful boys Mr. Sheppard said that many of the best men in the world have had to fight against failure, and that if these boys had honestly done their best for the examination, they had gained a victory over indolence and self. He exhorted all to make use of the advantages they were enjoying, pointing out that the education they were receiving was a liberal one in every sense of the word, and comparing the cost of educating his own sons in England with the cost of education here. Mr. Sheppard concluded with the words: "Remember that there are better and greater things to aim at than mere book-learning. There is the study of God and of His works and the duty which the Poet Laureate describes in one of these prize books on the table as 'Self-Reverence, Self-Knowledge, Self Control.'"

Mrs. Sheppard then distributed prizes to the girls and Mr. Sheppard to the boys. Garlands, *pan*, and *atar* being distributed, they visited the girls accommodated in the other rooms and then adjourned to the gymnasium, where the boys of the High School performed several feats. The visitors were much pleased with the exercises gone through. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard then took their departure amidst hearty cheers from the assembly.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 19.

Professor Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., the Principal of the Gujerat College, has tendered his resignation to the Bombay Government, by whom it has been accepted, and joined the service of the Baroda State on the 1st instant. For a week or so he worked in His Excellency the Minister's office, and now, according to the orders of His Highness the Maharaja, he has been appointed to act as Suba of the Kadi Division, *vice* Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, B.A, LL.B., on leave. It may be added here that the Baroda State has been very fortunate in securing the services of so able and learned an officer as Professor Dalal.

H. H. the Maharaja has recently issued orders to appoint Shumant Maharaj Sampatrao Gaekwar, His Highness's younger brother, in the Revenue Department of the Navsari Division. He was at Oxford for sometime, and came out to India with His Highness in 1888. He has on various occasions acted as Private Secretary, relieving Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Dorabji Khandalawalla, and his appointment in the Revenue Department clearly shows that he is destined at some future date to hold the high office of Dewan. The Maharaja may be congratulated on taking this course to train him up for that purpose.

Some changes are announced in the official world. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Huzar Assistant, continues to be Chief Officer in attendance on His Highness at Mahableshwar. Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Vasudev Athalaye, M.A., LL.B., officiates for him. Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, Sir Subah, or head of the Revenue Department, is on a visit to Amreli and Mahableshwar, giving Rao Bahadur Balvantrao Kirtane a small spell of officiation at Baroda.

A bird whispers in my ear that Mr. Anna Bhivrao is trying to revert to his former appointment in the Military Department, whence he was transferred to the Khanji, as he considers that working in the latter department has no compensating advantages in proportion to what he used to have in the former. However, we have unbounded faith in His Highness, and we may rest assured that this re-transfer cannot be given effect to since Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dorabji Khandalawalla is unwilling to quit his present post for another in any other department.

The band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, by the orders of Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hennell and the other officers, gives a public performance in the camp every Monday evening, at which sports of various kinds take place. Several of the European and Native officers of H. H. the Gaekwar's Army were kindly invited on the evening of the 11th. At tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, and cutting the lime the Gaekwar's officers, including Niab Surnobut, F. H. Nissen, and Ressaidar Mahomed Ali, of the Fattesingrao's Cavalry, acquitted themselves very well.

It is rumoured here that General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Resident, will soon leave us to officiate for Sir Robert Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suits brought by Sir Henry and Lady Morland against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover damages laid at Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively for injuries sustained by them in consequence of the defective condition of the roadway by which passengers of the G. I. P. Railway leave the Victoria Terminus. This roadway, about 17 feet wide, is open to the sky from the public road up to the platform. From that point the western half is covered in, and the roof is supported by a row of iron columns, which go down to the ground, and have the practical effect to divide the roadway into two roads, which unite again at the end of the platform. In the open portion there were stacked at intervals, heaps of stones for use as road metal, none of which, at the time of the accident, were specially lighted or fenced. It was here the accident occurred to the plaintiffs' carriage. After reviewing the evidence in the case, his lordship said he could not hold that the disaster would not have happened if the plaintiffs' coachman had exercised common and ordinary care; and his lordship thought he did exercise due care. The defence of contributory negligence, therefore, failed. The real cause of the accident, in the opinion of the learned judge, was that the defendants had placed those stones in a way likely to be dangerous, without sufficiently lighting them, or otherwise giving notice of them to persons lawfully using the road. As to damages, his lordship thought the plaintiffs' claim of pecuniary loss for the possible continuance of employment after the expiry of the present term of his office was too conjectural and speculative, and the sum claimed for the breaking up of the household was excessive. His lordship thought one year's change of climate at the expense of the company was enough to allow. The learned judge was of opinion that all the legitimate heads of damage, including the separate claim of Lady Morland, would be sufficiently covered by the sum of Rs. 30,000, which he awarded the plaintiffs, with the costs of both suits.

THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new European General Hospital was on Wednesday evening performed by H. E. the Governor. There was a very large turn out of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native, and the spectacle was at once a gay and imposing one. A handsome dais was erected under the superintendance of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban carpeted in red cloth, and upon it were placed several chairs of gilt upholstered in yellow satin for the accommodation of H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Count and Countess of Hohenhau. Overhead was a canopy of red and white cloth having in front the Royal coat-of-arms, surmounted with a trophy of flags, while three Union Jacks hung as curtains behind. In front of the dais, in a semi-circle, was erected a mandap tastefully and effectively dressed in red and white cloth with chairs for about six hundred persons. Amongst those present were:—

H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were attended by Colonel Cavaye and Captain Herbert, A.D.C., the Count and Countess of Hohenhau, Lord and Lady Jersey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott and Mrs. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam and Mrs. Adam, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon. Sir Raymond West, the Hon. Colonel N. G. Lyttleton and Mrs. Lyttleton, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Mrs. Mackichan, General White, Colonel Walker, Colonel Portman, Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Peterson, Mr. Lee-Warner, the Rev. Dr. Porter, S.J., Major and Mrs. Bissett, Colonel Sparks, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Dr. Grey, Dr. Sydney Smith, Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Dr. Manser, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hojel, Messrs. C. E. Kane, W. J. Best, J. A. Cassels, J. L. Symons, L. R. W. Forrest, Grattan Geary and Mrs. Geary, J. Griffiths, J. R. Duxbury and Miss Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Messrs. Orr, H. Curwen, Rich, E. Wimbridge, Cooper, Hamilton, Sassoon, Freeborn, Morris, J. Adams, G. H. Gell, Captain Potts, Dr. Underwood, H. H. Aga Khan, Aga Junghis Sha, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Wyer, Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Rev. Mr. Ellison, Dr. Khory, and numerous others.

Of the distinguished visitors, the first to arrive were T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Count and Countess of Hohenhau, whose arrival was announced by the Governor's band playing the National Anthem. Immediately after, H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay arrived. They were saluted by a Guard-of-Honour composed of a hundred rank and file of the Marine Battalion drawn up on the compound. On stepping from their carriage they were received by the members of the Endowment Fund Committee and conducted to the dais, where beautiful bouquets were presented to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay by Miss Ruby Benn, a winning little child, who advanced and curtseyed most gracefully. The distinguished party having taken their seats, the proceedings were at once commenced.

The Advocate-General advancing to the dais read the Address of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund Committee as follows:—

Your Excellency,—The Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund beg, on behalf of themselves and the European public of Bombay, to express their satisfaction at the prospect of the immediate erection of a new hospital building after a delay of nearly thirty years; and they desire to acknowledge the gratitude they feel to Government, and especially to your Excellency, for having now decided to commence this necessary work. Their thanks are also due to Mr. W. C. Hughes, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to Dr. Hojel, Physician in charge, and to Mr. John Adams, the architect, for their cordial co-operation in the preparation of the scheme. The Committee do not speak unadvisedly when they point out that the new hospital will be by no means in excess of the requirements of the city, and that later on the accommodation now proposed may have to be still further increased as the hospital is more and more taken advantage of by patients from up-country, when the advantages it offers become better known and the facility of railway communication with Bombay increases. The Endowment Fund was started in 1875, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. A. C. Oliphant, to improve the condition of the inmates of the hospital and generally to supplement hospital work for the benefit of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay. A committee was formed to administer the Fund, which in nine months amounted to Rs. 70,000, and which in 1883 was augmented by a further subscription list of Rs. 10,500. The Committee have come to be looked upon by Government and the community as representing the European public in matters relating to the hospital and have always been able to work in complete harmony with the medical staff of the hospital, from whom they have received invaluable advice and assistance in administering the bounty of the public. One of the principal objects of the fund was to provide the sick with trained European nurses instead of the native ward boys then only employed. This object has been attained. The committee are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging their great obligations to the Sisters of All Saints, who have unostentatiously but successfully superintended the nursing at the hospital, and have also provided nurses for the sick outside the hospital, not in Bombay only, but in all parts of the Presidency. There can hardly be any one present who has not had experience of the benefits derived from this system of private nursing which has its centre in the hospital and is the immediate outcome of the Endowment Fund. They also wish thankfully to acknowledge the services of the nurses themselves, and are especially gratified to find that their new quarters have been already commenced, as those up to this time in use were quite unfit for the proper accommodation of these ladies; and nothing but devotion to their work could have induced them to put up with the discomforts they endured. The committee desire to inform your Excellency that they now propose to invite fresh subscriptions to the fund for the further development of the nursing system and for the special object of establishing a convalescent hom in connexion with the hospital. Such an establishment has everywhere been found desirable to complete the recovery of the sick, but is especially needed for the enervating climate of Bombay. They trust that they may obtain support from every European not merely in this Presidency, but from every part of India in communication with this port, and that avails itself of the benefit of the hospital. The committee are sure that those who have not yet had the opportunity of subscribing to the Fund will be glad to have it now, and that many who have subscribed before will be glad to repeat their subscriptions. Finally, the committee, while aware of the financial difficulties which your Excellency's Government have to meet, trust that the buildings of which your Excellency is about to lay the foundation-stone may be prosecuted with all possible speed; and that but few of those who are present to-day will have left these shores before the new European Hospital is added to the public buildings of Bombay. Dr. Hojel will now tell your lordship something about the special working of the hospital. (Applause.)

Brigade Surgeon Hojel said:—

Your Excellency, your Royal Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Of the many public functions over which the head of the Government of this Presidency has been called upon to preside for many years past, I think that the one we are assembled to witness this evening will claim sympathy above all others. The history of the European General Hospital is rather a chequered one. In the year 1859 or 1860, when Government resolved to demolish the Fort Defences and removed the troops to the Cantonment at Colaba, the European General Hospital for the first time became a purely civil institution. In 1861 the old building, which was then occupied as a hospital in Hornby Row, was sold for a sum amounting to between three and four lakhs of rupees—a sum which it was at the time announced would be put towards the building of a new European General Hospital. Later on, after this hospital was sold, the patients and the establishment were moved into the building which was formerly occupied as an artillery hospital in Fort George. But that site being afterwards required for the purpose of a railway station—the present Victoria Terminus,—we were again turned out and put into the shed we now occupy, and which is eupheistically euphemistically termed the General Hospital. The Government, recognising the necessity that better provision should be made for the accommodation of the European sick, several plans were submitted to them, but for one reason or another, none were approved, until the end of 1863. In that year several plans and estimates were sanctioned for a new hospital, and in the early part—I think in the month of May 1864—the foundations of that new hospital were actually put in, and they had risen visibly above the surface, when the operations of the building snddenly same to a stop. Then it was supposed that there was some difference of opinion between the Government of India and the local Government.

The Government of India apparently did not approve, as we have it recorded, of the plans for the building They said it was not good enough for Bombay, and therefore the building operations came to a standstill; and those foundations, which cost nearly a lakh of rupees, now lay buried and forgotten under the grass in front of the present Fort Gymkhana. Subsequently other plans were submitted to Government; but up to the present time none have been carried out. I am glad, however, to say that now we are approaching a time when the fulfilment of the promises for a new hospital their will be accomplished. Now the next circumstance of note in the history of the European General Hospital is, I think, sir, the introduction of skilled and trained nursing into the hospital. At the end of 1884 and the commencement of 1885 three Sisters of All Saints' community, accompanied by three lady-nurses who had been trained at home, came out here to superintend the nursing in the hospital. I regret to say of these six who first came out that within two or three years all three sisters were disabled by ill health from the effects of climate and from the arduous nature of their duties. One nurse also succumbed; she gave way to the strain, she felt that she was obliged to give up the good work. She felt that her constitution was so much injured by it that she required some one to lean upon, and since then, I believe, she has got married. (Laughter.) And I am pleased to be able to state, sir, that I am credibly informed that the lady has since quite recovered her health on the benefits of good nursing in this or any other country it is not necessary for me to dwell. I am glad to say that the Endowment Fund Committee in their address to your Lordship this evening have stated that they wish not only to support, but to extend this system of trained and skilful nursing throughout the country. I do not think too much credit can be given to them for that; and I do say, sir, that when we have regard to the importance of always having skilled nurses available, that we should organize some centre from which the benefits of trained nursing might be distributed to all parts of the country. In the hospital now we have a nucleus which is quite capable of being organized into such a centre, from which we could send forth skilled nurses to all parts not only of the Presidency, but the country generally. But we want the funds. Nurses have to be trained. They have to be paid; they have to be clothed; they have to be fed. Then there is the costly passage out from England. At present the sisters have to pay all these charges out of their own pockets. The outside demand for skilled and trained nurses is increasing yearly; and I think that the benefits which such an organization as I have referred to would give the people would be great indeed, and I hope it will have the sympathy of the public at large. Speaking with experience as I do, I can safely say that the benefits which would be conferred on the public by having such nurses available would be great. I know this that no patient who has been in the hospital since these nurses arrived and took up their work could leave without feeling that they owed a debt of gratitude to these ladies which they could never repay. For myself, sir, I feel that I cannot find words adequately to express the obligations I am under to these ladies for the help and the assistance they have uniformly given me. (Applause.) I feel that they have lightened my work; I feel that they have lessened my anxiety, knowing, as I do, that when my back is turned on the wards of the hospital that these ladies are there, ever watchful, ever careful, always ready to carry out loyally the instructions and directions given to them, and always doing everything in their power to assuage the sufferings of those who are in pain and ailing. Your Excellency, I feel it is but just that I should bear testimony to the good work which the endowment has done and is doing. It contributes largely to the expenses of the nursing staff of the hospital; it enables me to procure medicines, instruments, and appliances, by means of which the patients in the hospital can be treated on the most modern principles of scientific medicine. It affords pecuniary aid to well-deserving people who have been thrown out of employment through illness, and in many other ways it assists in alleviating distress. I would not leave that subject of the Endowment Fund without giving the cordial thanks of the patients in the hospital and of myself to the honorary secretary, Mr. Forrest (applause), for his unremitting and untiring care, and his devotion to the welfare of the hospital, and in short for his efforts in every direction that he thinks would assist in adding to their comfort. (Applause.) The Endowment Fund, as you have just heard from the honourable Mr. Latham's address, has been started to afford aid to hospital work. I have indicated some of the directions in which that aid is given. I think that it is a fund which is worthy, not only of the sympathy of Europeans, as was said by Mr. Latham, but I would also say, sir, it is well worthy of the sympathy of the natives of this country. When I remind my native friends that most, if not all, the recipients of the many benefits of this fund are men who are connected with the mercantile marine, who are employes of the different railway companies, who are connected with the different manufacturing and industrial operations of this great city—when I remind them that these are the recipients of the fund, I think that they will give out some of their sympathy. I think they will agree with me that those men, whom I have mentioned, are really the backbone of that industrial and commercial enterprise which has made this great city what it is and has helped to enrich many of the natives of this country. I therefore hope that their sympathy will be great, and I hope that the donations and subscriptions which they will send in to this fund in common with Europeans will be measured with their sympathy. There is one point which at the present time, I am afraid, is rather a delicate one—I mean the financial aspect. I have no doubt in common that the officers in the other departments received departmental warning that the financial shears might likely be applied to the budget estimates which have been framed for the expenses of the hospital in the coming year. I feel, sir, that I am in that unstable position of one who is sitting between two stools, and have always before me the probability that either or both stools may slip away. (Laughter.) As a Government officer, and in charge of a Government hospital, it is clearly my duty to carry out the orders of Government as well as I can, but, sir, I have a dual responsibility. In my position I feel that I owe a duty to the public as well as to Government, and herein my difficulty lies. The conception I have formed of my duty to both is this: that I should frame my estimates with a view to the greatest economy compatible with perfect efficiency in the hospital. I feel quite certain, my lord, that your Government would not approve any policy which would curtail the efficient administration or lessen the usefulness of the only European General Hospital in the Western Presidency. There is another delicate point, sir, but this is a pleasant one as contrasted with the last. I have to offer my thanks—my cordial thanks—to those ladies who come to the hospital on Missions of Mercy, who bring flowers to the hospital and little creature comforts which the patients could not otherwise obtain. But, sir, there seems to have been a little misunderstanding about this; and I should like to make my peace with the ladies. They tell me "when I come to the hospital I see a notice board up there that people are only admitted between certain hours." Well, the only reply I can give to that is, that it is not meant for them. They must understand that as we have all sorts and conditions of people in the hospital, so have we all sorts and conditions of people coming as visitors; and for the purposes of order and of discipline, we are obliged to limit these visitors to certain hours during the day. We are always glad to see ladies when they come on their Missions of Mercy to the hospital. I am one of those who believe that a good and sympathetic woman contributes more to discipline than any other factor that I am aware of—at all events, her presence is always an influence for food in the hospital wards as in the other relations of life, and I hope that the ladies will understand now that we shall always be glad to see them. I am commissioned, sir, to ask your acceptance of this trowel. (Dr. Hojel here handed to His Excellency a handsome silver trowel with which to perform the ceremony of laying the stone and which bore the inscription:—"Presented to H. E. Donald James, 11th Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, by a number of the European-residents, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the New European General Hospital, February 20th, 1889.") It is a small thing in itself, but we hope that it may be acceptable to your Lordship, coming as it does as a token of the gratitude of some two hundred of the leading European inhabitants of Bombay for the good work you are about to commence this evening. It now only remains for me to ask your Lordship to be good enough to use it in laying the foundation-stone of the New European General Hospital for Bombay. (Loud applause.)

The Advocate General then presented to Lord Reay the architect for the hospital, Mr. Adams, who in turn asked his Lordship to accept a copy of the plans of the new buildings, which he handed to him.

His Excellency said:—

Your Royal Highnesses, Mr. Latham, ladies, and gentlemen,—I must begin at once by offering my very hearty thanks for the charming trouble which has just been put into my hands, and which I shall preserve as a precious memorial of one of the pleasantest functions it has fallen to my lot during my term of office to perform in this town while representing Her Majesty in this Presidency. Standing on this spot our thoughts naturally revert to byegone days. We cannot forget the terrible sanitary condition in which Bombay was two centuries ago, when the foundation-stone of our empire was laid here. I have only to mention a few facts to illustrate the terrible significance of the absence of sanitary precautions. Three years was the average duration of European life. From October 1675 to February 1676 one hundred English soldiers died, and Mr. Child, otherwise a courageous servant of Government, refused to accept the accountantship in a place which was so plague-stricken. Of every five hundred Europeans it was calculated that only one hundred left these shores. The swampy condition of the plains contributed to this insanitary condition, and we cannot overlook the fact that intemperance prevailed at that time to such an extent as to make the effect of the climate even more deadly—so much so, that we find in one of the old records "strong drink and flesh is mortal, which to make an English soldier leave off is almost as difficult as to make him divert his nature." That picture, I am happy to say, does not now apply to Her Majesty's soldiers, thanks to the vigorous efforts to introduce temperance among their ranks. The president and council of Surat then ordered the laying of the foundation-stone of the first hospital in Bombay. That hospital was to have accommodation for seventy beds. It was to be erected at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and the staff with a resident surgeon were to have a salary of Rs. 1,000. It is a curious fact that at that time an Arab and a Persian pony cost £300 and that a fine of 50 xeraphins for a duel was received as a contribution to the hospital. Although the Court of Directors were afraid to employ professional engineers as they would require large salaries, and they knew "the speculations" into which men of this description usually lead their employers. (Laughter.) That again, I am bound to say, does not apply to our present public works department. It is a curious coincidence that we find a new hospital following rapidly on the new fortifications of that day, just as the old fortifications now will have disappeared before the old hospital, and the new fortifications will be immediately succeeded by the new hospital. (Hear, hear.) Now I think that among our many virtues we cannot claim to have perpetuated the old names which are the best record of the old history of this settlement; and I think we may very appropriately set a good example to day. This hospital will rise on the ruins of Fort George, and I hope you will agree with me that it would be appropriate henceforth to call this hospital St. George's Hospital (applause); and that you will endorse the action of Government in giving it that name. (Renewed applause.) We now come to the year 1826, in which the hospital was removed to Hornby Row. That hospital evidently seems to have given very little satisfaction, because very soon afterwards attempts were made to have it removed. In 1860 the hospital in Hornby Row was sold. The medical authorities condemned the old building as unsuitable owing to its insufficient size, and very objectionable position. It was decided to use the barracks in Fort George as a temporary hospital. The new hospital it was proposed to erect on or near the Cooperage, and it was decided to use the barracks of Fort George as a temporary hospital. They were vacated by the troops in 1861, and the old hospital with its site was sold in April 1862 for Rs. 3,10,000. Nothing was immediately done towards the erection of a new hospital, as the selection of the Cooperage site depended on the removal of the ramparts. A discussion ensued as to the suitability of the Cooperage site, and in December 1862 the executive committee for the removal of the ramparts were directed to set aside a site. Their proposal was referred on the 29th December to a special committee. But I shall not enter upon all that followed throughout the long period extending from 1862 to 1876. The causes of delay in proceeding with the new hospital were shortly these—want of funds, discussion as to site, discussion as to design—familiar obstacles to prompt action. In 1876, the hospital was moved from the temporary huts in Fort George, occupied since 1862, into the building called the officers' quarters, which it now occupies. This was regarded as a temporary measure. There was a long discussion regarding the design. The hospital first projected before the end of 1862 and which was to be erected on the Cooperage was estimated to cost Rs. 3,86,605; but this was rejected as unsuitable. Then prizes were offered, and a competition was instituted, the cost being limited to Rs. 3,80,000 for the main hospital and one lakh and a quarter for the surgeons residences and quarters for eight sick officers. Seventeen designs were received, but only two tenders, one being for twelve lakhs and the other for sixteen lakhs. Neither was accepted, and before fresh tenders were called for, it was decided to refer the design to the Sanitary Commission, and to work on the foundations which were stopped after an expenditure of half a lakh had been incurred, and on these foundations our parades are now held. A long correspondence with the Government of India ensued, who in the first instance made suggestions which in the opinion of this Government would have increased the cost to thirty lakhs. Several alternative designs were prepared by the Government architects, and finally in 1873 Mr. Adams's project was approved. Mr. Adams will, I hope, be more successful on this occasion, and will not have to wait another fifteen years before he is invited to make a new design. It is no small work to make these designs, for they cover about twenty-eight sheets of paper. Now you will perhaps rashly come to the conclusion that this shows on the part of Government a want of determination to proceed with a work of this kind; but before you endorse such a conclusion, I wish to recall to your minds another fact of great importance. In 1862 Sir Bartle Frere laid down a programme of the buildings which were necessary for Bombay. That programme is composed of fourteen items. The first is barracks for troops; the second is the European General Hospital; the third, the High Court; the fourth, the Small Cause Court; the fifth, Police Magistrates' Office; the sixth, Post and Telegraph Offices; the seventh, Custom House; the eighth, Secretariat; the ninth, quarters for Government officers; the tenth, Railway station for the G. I. P. Railway; the 11th, school rooms attached to several churches; the 12th, Treasury; the 13th, Record Office; and the 14th, Government Offices, to which after that were added the University Buildings and a School of Art. Now the whole programme of Sir Bartle Frere has been carried out with the exception of the 9th item, the last item being the police courts. That shows therefore that though we have been most unfortunate in regard to the European General Hospital it is not a confirmation, but an exception to the rule of activity under which the Public Works Department have carried out this programme, and I only hope they will be enabled by better finances or by a better supply of endowment on the part of the various sections of the community, to fulfil the new programme which Government will now very soon lay down on the valuable report of the extension committee for Bombay. We shall, as during the last few years, work according to a fixed programme, knowing what we are about; and I hope, with the cordial assent of the public of Bombay (applause), I have now reached, your Royal Highnesses, the next chapter—a chapter which is due to the initiative of the man to whom we owe what I may call the revival of our efforts for a new European General Hospital, my late distinguished friend, Sir Maxwell Melvill. With Sir Maxwell Melvill I paid a visit to this very spot. In a powerful minute he dwelt very forcibly on the duty of Government not to lose any more time in settling for a scheme a new European General Hospital. And I deeply regret that Sir Maxwell is not here to-day to see that we have acted on his advice. Shortly after Sir Maxwell Melvill wrote his minute, Government had to deal not, for the first and not for the last time, with financial difficulties which are, as the history between 1862 and 1876 shows, of a chronic nature. And I may say that one of the items which in that iconaclastic financial movement disappeared was the proposal for the European General Hospital. But so determined were Government that they would not desist from what they had intended, that they carried out simultaneously inquiries in various directions, so that they should be ready, if the financial horizon cleared. The financial horizon did not clear; but what did clear was the administrative horizon; and what gives me the greatest satisfaction to-day is that the European General Hospital will owe its existence—at all events as far as the funds are forthcoming for it—to the reforms which have been carried out in the Public Works Department, without which reforms it would have been absolutely impossible to provide the means. These reforms were started on this basis, that it is wiser in the Public Works, Department to spend more on your works than on your establishments—to keep your establishments as low as efficiency will permit; and that from those establishments you should get as much result as it is possible to obtain. That is what is illustrated by this work. It is not always that the results of administrative reforms make themselves immediately felt, or that those who have originated them have the satisfaction of seeing a tangible monument erected to their policy. I am not, of course, alluding to anything I have done myself, but I am alluding to the staff of gentlemen in the Public Works Department who have cordially assisted me with an energy beyond my praise, and who have enabled me to work out those reforms, without even in the slightest degree, either by direct or latent obstruction—which is the worst feature of any administrative department—endeavouring to thwart our endeavours in the public interest; I appreciate this all the more, because it has entailed on the most distinguished members of the establishment a great additional burden which they have courageously borne, and for which on this occasion I wish publicly to give them my sincerest thanks. (Applause) We now come to the last stages of this eventful history. I shall not dwell on the first plans—and very good plans they were—made by Mr. Murzban, but they were laid aside, not because they were not good, but because they were too good and too costly. In April 1888 a committee was appointed consisting of the Surgeon-General, the physician in charge of the European Hospital, the honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund, and the Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department. They were asked to consider the whole subject and to draw up a complete block plan of the site showing the ultimate arrangement of all the hospital buildings, and the work was done with great rapidity, because in July 1888 Mr. Adams submitted his rough plans on which Government received Dr. Pinkerton's, Mr. Little's, and Dr. Mackury's report on the 14th of August. A Government Reolsution of September 6th approved the block plan and ordered detailed plans and estimates for the male hospital Here I wish to thank the Surgeon-General and the First Physician of this hospital for the continuous assistance which we have had from them in preparing these plans. Much credit is due to Mr. Adams for the way in which these plans were prepared. I may say they exclude all makeshift; they exclude everything of an ornamental character; and they include everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the patients. An architect who thus sacrifices the ornamental to the useful is entitled to the gratitude of the public. (Applause.) The result of this is that the new hospital—I mean the new male hospital, which we are going to erect immediately—provides for 100 beds, while it will have a ground floor and two upper floors, and when you remember that some time ago an expenditure of almost thirty lakhs was considered necessary, you will agree with me that it is very fortunate we are able to obtain a hospital which will give enclosed corridors on both sides 14 feet wide which, besides, will provide for 120 to 125 square feet and from 2,160 to 2,900 cubic feet per bed, which is more than either the army regulations or the barrack and hospital commission lay down. The entire hospital will cost nine lakhs, and the larger half—five lakhs—will be spent before the rains of 1891. The nurses' quarters have been already begun, and this morning I have signed the papers for an immediate commencement of the sisters' quarters. (Applause.) The hospital will be erected on arched basements in accordance with the last dictates of sanitary science. What these precepts will be twenty years hence I am not prepared to say, but at all events the conscience of Government at this moment is clear in so much as they have accepted present sanitary requirements. To provide better accommodation for the nurses and the sisters has been most gratifying to Goverement, and what I should have wished to say on this occasion of their merits has been so well said and with such great authority by Dr. Hojel, the Head Physician of the hospital, that I need only say that I endorse every word of it—and I suppose I speak in your name. (Applause.) I have all along been convinced that this hospital was by no means a luxury, but that it was an absolute want of the European community, so much so, that when on various occasions I have been pressed to order plans and estimates for a new Government House in Bombay—pressed by those who had it in heir power, if I had only shown a slight inclination—I have invariably said that I should never sanction with a proposal until I had laid the foundation-stone of a new European General Hospital. (Loud applause.) I felt that it was a duty to our countrymen in this country, especially to those who, from the nature of their profession, had no homes where their illness could be treated with tender solicitude. I felt it was a duty to our sailors in the first place—and I am happy to say that during the last three years more than a thousand sailors have been treated in the European General Hospital. I felt it was a duty to our artisans. I felt it was a duty to our railway employes, not only in this town, but up-country, and I felt it was a duty especially to those women who share whatever hardship there may be in being away from home, and in living in this country—a life which, whatever may be our sanitary arrangements, is always accompanied with a certain amount of risk. (Applause.) I felt also it was a duty to those nurses and sisters who devote their lives to the relief of human suffering; a duty to the distinguished gentlemen whose skill and whose labour do so much to make this hospital what it is, and what it will be still more in the future—one of the best hospitals in India. I also felt it was a duty to the European community of this town, which is the most important commercial and industrial centre of India, that it should not be without one of those appliances of civilisation which, especially in the nineteenth century, have come to be recognised as an absolute want, as an indication of the stage which that civilisation had reached. But I also felt that whatever results this nursing of the sick and the supplying of the medical wants of the sick would give, they would re-act beneficially on the whole population, in showing them that our western civilisation now prides itself upon charity as its foremost virtue. (Applause.)

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis then read the inaugural prayer, after which

His Excellency proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, which bore the following inscription:—"The foundation-stone of this building was laid on the 20th February 1889 by His Excellency Donald James, 11th Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay." Before it was placed in position, however, a glass casket containing several newspapers and current coins of the realm was put into a cavity prepared for the purpose. His Excellency having returned to his seat on the dais,

General White proposed, and Major Bisset seconded a vote of thanks to His Excellency for having so kindly attended to perform that ceremony for them that day.

Lord Reay in reply said:—

I am very much obliged to General White and Major Bisset for their kind vote of thanks. I am extremely pleased to be here to-day, because up to this time I always feared to meet my friend, Mr. Forrest; but after this occasion my relations with Mr. Forrest will, I hope, become of a closer nature. I wish him very great success in his new scheme. I knew he would be sure to set afloat a new scheme, because he is a man who cannot live without he has some scheme in hand. His new scheme for e convalescent home is an extremely good one, and I shall be very glad to head the list of subscriptions for the carrying out of that scheme with Rs. 1,000. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings here terminated, the band playing the National Anthem as His Excellency departed.

Y. M. C. A ATHLETIC CLUB.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES.

Result of 3rd Ties:—

Clark, scr. 2 bis,	beat	Gostling + 30	6·1; 6·3	
Lane, scratch	,,	Sharp + ½ 30	6·1; 6·2	
Read + ½ 15	,,	Davis + ½ 30	6·1; 6·5	
Harrington — ½ 15	,,	Laville + ½ 15	2·6; 6·1; 6·1	

H. E. HARRINGTON,
Hon. Secy. for Tennis.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

MENTAL OCCUPATION *VS.* LASSITUDE AND LIVER.

A capital opportunity now occurs to those with spare time who care to amuse themselves with many facts which were at one time secrets of nature, and regarded with superstitious awe. Although in modern times scientific men are not martyred in the old orthodox fashion, many subjects which are brought forward by them, although treated as topics of conversation by the conventional, are never understood or even believed, because of the impossibility of realizing what is meant—a difficulty, in many instances easily banished by using a little of the time which is so frequently devoted to idleness, or the perusal of senseless novels which are found in so many houses, to the study of a few of the Physical Facts from which no one escapes hourly contact; and of all the modes of acquiring knowledge, there is none which so immediately affords pleasure and instruction as the Microscope; it awakens in many instances, a life-long interest, giving that fullness of mind which shows a man his insignificance, and not allowing his thoughts to so constantly revert to himself, which is so often the case where there is a lack of healthy mental food, causing discontent and disease both of brain and body.

A large and varied stock of New Microscopes and their accessories by the best makers, perfectly new and consequently free from these annoying Fungoidal growths on the lenses of all those which have been in Bombay during the monsoon, may be found at prices to suit everybody at KEMP & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, FEB. 19.

THE Rev. Clement Smith, M. A., Chaplain of Aurungabad (Deccan), will retire from the service on about the 15th proximo. During his incumbency of four years he has done much in improving Holy Trinity Church and the cemetery at Aurungabad. The Rev. and Mrs. Smith will leave a blank in this station. They leave with our good wishes, *bon voyage*, and God speed.

Surgeon-Major Little, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D. (Berar), does not proceed on furlough to Europe, as rumoured, but intends taking three months' privilege leave next month.

The Government of India, finding that the Hyderabad local administration patronizes a dozen executive engineers, has transferred Mr. M. P. Coode and Mr. M. J. Scobie, Association Member, Inst. C.E., to British Burmah. Mr. J. Craig, Association Member, Inst. C.E., having returned from furlough, has resumed charge from Mr. Swinnerton, Association Member, Inst. C.E., of the East Berar Division (Amraoti), the Hyderabad Public Works Department, has, besides the above Executives, six Assistants and five Sub-Engineers in addition to Superviors, Overseers, and Sub-Overseers.

Small-pox is on the increase in Berar, and cholera in a mild type is still lurking about. Water and fodder are becoming scarce. The weather has taken a peculiar change; the nights and mornings are chill.

Colonel Bullock (M.S.C.), Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, proceeds on nineteen months' furlough, after which he retires from the service. He is one of the oldest in the Commission and has won the good-will of all. His departure is much regretted.

Ahmednagar is rather unhealthy just now. The station hospital for the European troops seem to be insufficient, and tents are pitched in the compound for the accommodation of the sick.

The Jhansi-Manickpur section of the Indian Midland Railway line, 180 miles, was begun in September 1883. The first mixed train between Banda and Manickpur, (E. I. R. junction), 62 miles, steamed on the 15th instant, left Banda 10-30 a. m. The train from Manikpur arrives at Banda (N.-W. P.) at 8-30 p.m. All the "big guns," except the Agent, were passengers on the first day. Only one mixed train is to run daily to and fro from Banda.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great pity that your correspondent, "Scrutator," whose communication about the present affairs of the Surat Municipality appeared in the issue of your valuable paper of the 11th instant has ventured not only to speak for the people of Surat, but has also blamed the Government of Bombay, when referring to the question of the appointment of a non-official president at the head of that municipality. "Scrutator" says that the present non-official president is weak and helpless, and therefore it is time for Government to appoint the Collector as president again. I for one think that the present president is sufficiently able and also strong to control men who have a desire to do business in a business-like manner without undue regard to their position in life or what their private prejudices or interest may be. He is certainly weak to control men who now and then raise unnecessary objections, who would not see that the good of the Corporation ought to prevail over that of the individual, and who seem to have made it a rule to obstruct business in the Municipal Hall. I am, however, led to believe from what I have marked from time to time, that this deplorable state of things has happened not owing to anything for which the president is to blame, but solely because the question of confirming the appointment of the present secretary now and then comes before the body is somehow or other left undisposed of and the great feeling for and against him is kept up. It is not true that non-official presidents have signally failed in Surat. Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandass Khoosaldas was the first non-official president, and he managed the affairs to the complete satisfaction of all. Then followed the appointment of the present president, a gentleman belonging to the Nawab's family, one who is held in very great esteem both by the people and Government, and who, at his age of life, accepted the offer for the purpose of doing some service to the city. The choice was a good one and business went on smoothly, until the importation referred to by "Scrutator" of the present secretary. The Corporation is now unhappily divided into two factions, the one, including the high official alluded to above, trying by all means in their power to get his appointment confirmed, the other, which thinks that he does not possess the necessary qualifications for the post, feels it is duty to prevent that from coming to pass. This is the only incident that easily and frequently disturbs the balance of the minds of the members, and has been productive of great mischief to the municipality. Both factions, I regret to say, are so determined that the voice of reason or duty can no longer restrain them from doing what they seem bent upon doing. The debates are thus at times so turbulent, so unmanageable, and such rude language is used, that the president has a very difficult and unpleasant task to perform, and but for his position, ability, patience and tact, matters would have ended very unpleasantly. This being the state of affairs, it is unfair that an attempt is made to throw the whole odium upon him when the fault lies in a great measure with the members. The rude expression "janver" was not used by the president, but by one of the members. The president, when he saw that the members were unmanageable, was perfectly justified in saying—if he did say—that he would report some one's conduct to Government. I may here observe that it is not correct to say that all secretaries were treated in the same way. If the municipal record of a few months back were referred to it will appear that the members unanimously gave an excellent certficate to the late municipal secretary, K. B. Nanu Mian, now joint-administrator of the Sachin State. The factions, as such, came into existence only after the importation of the present secretary was made. The important question now is, what should be done to remedy the evil? "Scrutator" thinks that Government should appoint the Collector and stop all this at once. In my correspondence above alluded to, I have stated that one of three things could do the necessary good. Either the members should improve, or such as are objectionable should be eliminated, or the Collector should be appointed. To our great sorrow we find the first thing has not come to pass, but we need not at present concern ourselves with the first two remedies, as the ensuing election is near at hand. The question is whether the Collector should be appointed. Government, instead of doing anything in haste in that direction, ought to inquire into the conduct of its nominated members, if such inquiry is necessary, and regard being paid to the result thereof, make the nominations after the election; and if it is necessary that certain person or persons, in spite of what has been done or said by him or them, must be nominated, then to communicate to him or them their disapproval, and thus tell him or them to improve. But the greater responsibility rests with the citizens of the place. It is for them at the time of the election to show that they have become alive to the necessity of sending good and proper representatives in the new Corporation. They must get rid of all those who, they think, have done any mischief to the Municipality. The Government may then safely reappoint the same president, and I am sure that business will be transacted satisfactorily even under him. If hereafter it appears that things do not improve, the Collector must necessarily be appointed; but even before such a thing is done, I would suggest a middle course Happily the city now possesses a native gentleman of high position and great ability in the person of the present Civil Surgeon, Dr. Nariman, one who is held in the highest esteem by all those that come in contact with him, and is considerably popular in the land. He, I think, will prove a proper and sufficiently strong president, provided his professional engagements permit him to accept the post. In conclusion, I beg to say that it is highly desirable that the scheme of local self-government should be sufficiently tried in this city of historic importance, and that too in its entirety, and that, therefore, the Government will be pleased to exhaust all possible remedies before resorting to the extreme step of appointing the Collector a president.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 13. MOTILAL MAGOTLAL MUNSHI.

THE Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, has been re-appointed a member of H. E. the Governor's Council.

MR. W. WORDSWORTH, Principal of Elphinstone College, has been granted an extension of leave for a year without pay.

MR. G. B. REID, C.S., has bean granted an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. H. D. E. FORBES, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SIR HENRY AND LADY MORLAND'S ACTION.

AT the High Court yesterday, judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott in the suits brought by Sir Henry and Lady Morland against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 1,10,000 for injuries sustained by them in consequence of an accident to their carriages at the Victoria Terminus.

His Lordship said:—These two suits are brought to recover damages laid at Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for injuries sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defective condition of the roadway by which passengers by the G. I. P. Railway leave the Victoria Terminus. This roadway is about 47 feet wide. It is open to the sky from the public road up to the platform. From that point the western half of the roadway is covered in and the roof is supported by a row of iron columns 25 feet apart. These columns, of course, go down to the ground, and their practical effect is to divide the roadway into two roads, which unite again at the end of the platform. The covered portion is 21' 3" broad; the open portion is 23' 10" broad. Carriages can pass between the pillars from the covered to the open portion of the roadway. In the open portion there were stacked at intervals against the eastern wall large heaps of stones for use as road metal in mending the road. None of these heaps at the time of the accident were specially lighted or fenced. The nearest light was a row of kerosine lamps in the station, 64 feet distant from the stones. Three of these heaps are of importance in this case. The plaintiffs with their servants arrived from Deolali on the evening of the 12th August last by the Jubulpore train which came in punctually at 7-30 (railway time.) Their carriages—a victoria and a brougham—had come in about half an hour previously and were standing in the covered way near pillar No. 13. The sky was cloudy all that day, but there had been no rain since the morning. There was a moon five days old behind the clouds. The sun had set at 6-28 (Bombay time)—32 minutes before the arrival of the plaintiffs. They were some little time getting their things from the train to the carriages, and it was about 40 minutes after sunset before the plaintiffs left the platform in the victoria. I think I may safely assume that the brief twilight of the tropics had given way to the usual darkness of the night, and as it was a cloudy night in the monsoon, the damp air of that season would cause a darkness greater than what we have at this dryer and clearer time of year. Before they started each plaintiff had spoken to the coachman about the horses, and he had assured them the horses had been duly exercised in their absence. The horses are shown by the evidence to be quiet in harness and easily controlled. The coachman has been 8 years with the plaintiff, bears a good character for skill, care, and sobriety, and was certainly sober that night. It is an admitted fact that the horses were not startled by the train, and that they left the platform quietly and well in hand. The *gorawalla* did not run on in front. He had only adjusted one bearing rein—that of the near horse—and was occupied in adjusting the other bearing rein as the carriage started. The coachman did not go out by the covered way on account of the vehicles in front of him. He turned into the outer way which was quite free. Lady Morland sat on the left hand side. Sir Henry got in after her and sat on the right hand. They drove out under the columns past the end of heap No. 1. It protruded into the outer way 9' 9" and was 30' long. The carriage touched it at the furtherest end. The left wheel or wheels which passed over the corner of the stones, and the smooth course of the carriage was a little obstructed. The distance from the first to the second heap is 125 feet. For the length of 26 feet it protrudes into the road ten feet, and it is twenty nine inches high. The space left of the outer way is 13 feet 10 in. and then come the columns. The coachman says he did not see this second heap, and he drove on to it for some distance. The noise of the stones, the dangerous tilting of the carriage and the struggling of the horses made all parties—the plaintiffs and their coachman—aware of the heap, and the *gorrawalla* says he was on the heap holding on to the splash board. The *gorrawalla* had adjusted the second bearing rein and about to get on the box. The carriage was brought off this second heap without accident, but from that point the horses accelerated their speed. Their first direction as they got on to the level was towards the platform, but the coachman pulled them round into a straight line. The next or third heap of stones is 75 feet from the 2nd in a similar position stacked against the outer wall. It runs along the road for over thirty-one feet, it is 2¼ feet high, and it projects for all its length nine feet into the road. The distance from the 2nd, to the 3rd heap is seventy-five feet. The coachman says that he did not see the 3rd heap. He was on the left side, and drove on to it still more completely than he did on the second heap. Both horses got on to it and pulled the carriage along it at least half the length of the heap, and then the carriage overturned. The coachman who was not hurt kept the reins in his hand, and though the horses got loose, they stopped in ten yards. Lady Morland was thrown out: she was badly bruised—her ankle was sprained severely, and she was very much shaken. Sir Henry Morland was injured much more severely. The carriage fell on to his foot, his ankle was crushed, his leg was fractured, his flesh was badly lacerated in two places, and he was generally very much shaken. In short, it was a very bad carriage accident, involving much pain, and suffering to both parties, and to the first plaintiff a very long period of great suffering, and a life long lameness with imperfect use of the right leg. Under these circumstances it is impossible to withhold most sincere sympathy from two prominent and much esteemed members of the Bombay community. But my decision upon their claim for damages must be solely based on the law of negligence as applied to the facts and evidence in the case. The law of negligence is simple, and based on principles which would readily suggest themselves to any layman of sound common sense. Three rules are applicable to this case. I. Every man (or company) owes a duty to persons who are invited by him to come upon his premises as customers, or otherwise in the course of business to exercise reasonable care to prevent damage to them from unusual dangers, of which the occupier of the premises has or ought to have knowledge. Indermans vs. Dames, L. R. J. C. P.) II. In suits for injuries caused by negligence the plaintiff cannot recover if he has so far contributed to the misfortune by his own negligence and want of care and caution that, but for such negligence and want of care and caution the accident would not have happened. (Tuff *vs.* Warman, 27 L. J. C.P. 22.) The test of the application of this rule is, "Would the accident still have happened even if the plaintiff had not been negligent?" In other words, the contributory negligence must be the proximate or decisive cause of the damage. Cases without number of the application of this rule are to be found in the reports. (See especially Butterfield *vs.* Forrester, 1; East 60; and Davies vs. Mann, 10 M. and W., 5491 and Radley *vs* L. and N-W. R. Co. 1 App. 754). III. A master is civilly responsible for all acts done by his servant in the course of his employment. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* Now to apply these rules to the evidence. There is no doubt the public are invited to use the whole of this road as a means of leaving and coming up to the arrival platform. Although the company had the right to place these heaps of stones where they were, still they are an obstruction in a road which, the public are invited to use. At night, therefore, the company ought to provide light enough to warn their passengers of the obstruction. The evidence on the question of sufficiency of light is very conflicting. The plaintiffs' surveyor says:—"Standing where the carriage is marked on the plan (the starting point), I could not see the heap of stones. I went and stood by one heap and could not see the next heap. I could not see it till I came very near it." This was the next night when there was a lamp on the fence that had been put round the stones. The first plaintiff said, "the light of the station did not light the roadway outside at all: it was quite dark outside." Even when they got to the second heap he says, "I did not distinguish it, but I knew what it was from the noise and the tilting." And at the third heap the people who came to help him did not see, nor did the plaintiff himself see, that his foot was under the carriage until they brought lights. Lady Morland says "also it was quite dark in the outer way." The coachman says "in the outer road it was quite dark. When I drove out I did not see the heap of stones." As regards the second heap he says, "I did not see it till I got on to it." In cross-examination he says, "I did not see the third heap, not till we got upon it." The carriage lamps, he said, were lighted, but the right hand light went out at the second heap. The light on the side of the heaps would, therefore, be still lighted. The *ghorawalla* says he did not see the second heap till he got on to it. He said nothing as to the third heap. That is all the evidence of the plaintiffs as regards the sufficiency of light. On the part of the company it was admitted that the row of lamps on the platform is 64 feet from the heaps. The lights are kerosine not gas, and the jets are 25 feet apart. There are lamps on the inner and outward pillars, but they are never lighted, nor are the lamps on the other side of the boundary wall. Two hotel agents who are in the habit of attending trains daily said they could see the stones from the platform. They were sitting in a shigram. They said the stones had been there a long time, which was not the fact. Their evidence did not impress me favourably. Mr. Cook, the lamp inspector of the station, said that all the lamps that night were properly lighted, that they were enough to throw a light road, and that "they made visible stones." Mr. Cook, however, said he noticed the stones, that his duties fined to the platform, and that since th a fence with a lamp has been put stones. The chief constable of the sta 15 years in that post—said he specially to see if the stones were visible from th form and found them so at 20 yard distance, had not seen them or heard they were there before that evening. Mr. Ryan, the station master, said that the light on the heaps was sufficient, and that all the lamps were burning properly. The assistant station master also said that he had no difficulty in seeing the heap of stones, but I do not think his evidence of the same value as that of the station master and the constable, who both seemed desirous of only stating what they knew. That is all the evidence as regards the sufficiency of light. I may add that as the stones had been fenced and admittedly kept in the same state as they were immediately after the accident in order that the Judge who heard the case might visit the *locus in quo*, I visited the place with the respective attorneys at the time corresponding with the hours of the accident, after allowance was made for the difference of sunset in February and August. Of course, there were no clouds as there were on the 12th August, and the air was clear and the stars were shining. It was not a dark night, such as we have in the monsoon. I placed myself where the carriage first stood. From there I looked along the inner and outer ways. I could see the wall boundary, which has white pillars and railings, pretty well. I could see the first heap which way grey against the wall, but not distinctly; the second heat less distinctly; the third I should not have noticed at all if I had not been already aware of its existence. Of course on my observation I could not help being on the look-out for stones. I was not in the position of a man who knew nothing about them. I also observed that the stones were of the same colour as the road. I next got in the box of my victoria and was driven out by the route taken by the plaintiff's victoria. I could see each heap for some seconds before we came up to it. But they were only dimly visible, and although I, being aware of them and on the look-out for them, could see them, a coachman occupied with his horses and driving along a road which he thought free of obstruction might very well not see them in time to avoid them. There are three other facts which must be stated. The first is that the coachman and ghorawala made a statement to the police Constable the morning after the accident, and attributed it to the horses taking fright from the first and going on to the heaps through not obeying the reins. At the hearing they denied that they said the horses took fright from the first. The second fact is that the in previous years similar heaps have been a similar position without being lighted, and that no accident has ever occurred before. The third is that the carriage drove in white it was still light and all the heaps perfectly visible. As regards the last point, I think the evidence, on the whole, shows that the victoria came in by the inner road, and there was no special reason for his noticing the heaps in a way that would make him remember their existence. Considering the whole evidene, I came to the conclusion that the company, having invited the public to use this outer way, placed upon it obstructions without sufficiently lighting them, or otherwise giving notice of them to those who used the road. I find against the company in the point of negligence. I will next examine the second point of contributory negligence. Did the coachman exercise on his side ordinary skill and care? As a great judge once put it. Did he omit to do anything a reasonable man would have done or did he do anything reasonable man would not have done? (25 and 9 Ex. 212.) Let us consider his conduct. The near wheels of the victoria went over the corner of the first heap, and the mark is still there. The plaintiffs merely thought it was new metal. Lady Morland says, "The carriage did not tilt up much," and I do not suppose it did. The coachman says he did not see this heap or knew that he had gone over a heap. In his statement next morning he only spoke of two heaps. The coachman kept on his left, and drove on to the second heap, 125 feet further on. The outside edge of the heap was 13 feet from the pillars. He says he did not see this second heap until he was on to it. The godawalla says the same thing. The plaintiffs says they saw nothing. The coachman did not avoid the second obstacle. The carriage went well on to the stones. It got off again with some difficulty, and now we come to the third heap. Up to this point I do not think the coachman negligent. The sole question is whether the coachman, using ordinary care, ought to have avoided this third heap. He knew nothing of its existence, he was driving along a road dedicated to the public and presumably free from obstruction; the stones, if visible at all, were only dimly visible, and their colour is the same as that of the road. Under such circumstances I should impose on drivers the duty of extraordinary instead of ordinary care if I held the coachman negligent because he did not see this heap in time. The distance from the second to the third heap is only 75 feet. Was the coachman after the second heap bound to suppose there were further obstructions? The normal condition of a public road is that it is clear of bstruction, and the existence of an heap is as necessarily a warning that there are others. Of course there was ample room for him to drive between the stones and the pillars. But why should he have supposed it unsafe to drive on his proper side, the left hand side of his road? Moreover, the coachman now was undoubtedly much engrossed with his horses, and had no time to think which side he should go. Both plaintiffs concur in stating that the horses quickened their speed after leaving the second heap. The carriage was pressed on them as it came down the heap and alarmed them. There is no doubt they got quite out of the line of the road, and had to be pulled round to the left. Sir Henry and the coachman both say they did not get beyond control, but they undoubtedly required greater attention from their driver. The account he gives in his examination-in-chief seems to me exactly what would happen after the incident of the second heap. He says "they were not frightened when they came up to the second heap. They were alarmed by the rattle of stones, they quickened their pace. I held them in as well as I could. I tried to keep them straight for the gate. If the third heap had not been there I should have got them to their ordinary pace before we reached the gate. I was trying to do so when we got to the third heap." In fact he did all that a driver ought to have done under the circumstances. It was no fault of his that there was a heap of stones in front of him sticking out 9 feet into a roadway only 23-10 feet broad altogether. He could not suppose they were their and they were not lighted at all except by a row of kerosine lamps 64 feet away. Under such cirumstances I cannot hold that the disaster would not have happened if the plaintiffs' servant had exercised common and ordinary care. I think he did exercise due care. The defence of contributory negligence, therefore, fails. The real cause of the accident was that the defendants had placed these stones in a way likely to be dangerous without sufficiently lighting them, or otherwise giving notice of them to presons lawfully using the road. I now come to the question of damages. I think the claim of pecuniary loss for the possible continuance of employment after the expiry of the present term of office is too conjectural and speculative and remote, and I exclude it from consideration. I think the sum claimed for the breaking up of the household is excessive. I think one year's change of climate at the expense of the company is enough to allow. I am of opinion that all the legitimate heads of damage, including the injuries, the harm and suffering, the duration of the injuries, the expenses and the pecuniary loss, the 1st plaintiff's temporary loss of domestic comfort, and the separate claim of Lady Morland will be sufficiently covered by the sum of Rs. 30,000, which I award to the plaintiff with the costs of both suits.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOBBS, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT F. R. H. CHAPMAN, S.C., and Lieut J. Davies have been promoted Captains.

LIEUT.-COL. R. WESTMACOTT, S.C., has been granted furlough for six months on private affairs.

COLONEL LEGEYT, S.C., has been permitted to proceed to Europe on attaining Colonel's allowances.

LIEUT.-COL. BABINGTON, District Supt. of Police, Poona, has been granted six months privilege leave.

THE services of Surgeon W. P. Carson have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT B. P. S. ROOKE, 2nd S. W. Borderers Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bo. Cavalry (Sind Horse) and Lieut J. J. O'B. Sexton, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bo. Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to confirmation of the Secretary of State.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Captain S. M. C. Schneider, S. C., six months, medical certificate; Lieut. Col. Peart, S. C., three months, private affairs; Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, S. C., three months, medical certificate; Sub-Conductor W.A. Wickham, six months, medical certificate.

PERSONALITIES.

tly keeps a poet on the premises, propriate subjects suggest a rela- Adeler's newspaper poet who mew out in the woods" and sung of ed monkey." This is his latest effu-

-Dyer—On the 30th Jan. at the Parish hurch, Hove, by the Rev. T. D. Peacey, John Fryer of Goldhurst-terrace, N. W., to Emma Fry, of Penrose, Richmond, daughter of the late Robert Dyer of Belsize-square, N. W.

Oh! list to the tale of a lady called Emma,
Whose surnames suggest a peculiar dilemma;
The "Dy—" has been cast; and no, longer a Dyer,
She has jumped from the Fry-ing pan into the Fryer.

⁂

The *chronique scandaleuse* of Paris says the Pall Mall, which not long ago whispered that Mrs. Mackay the wealthy American lady, possessed a cloak made entirely of the plumage of birds, and that she furnishes General Boulanger with the funds for his various campaigns, is now, according to a French contemporary, awaiting the arrival of a robe which is embroidered all over with real pearls, and for which she has agreed to pay £10,000. The *monde*, which last year swore that Mrs. Mackay was papering the smoking room of her "hotel" with bank notes. will no doubt find this bit of gossip very probable.

⁂

Under the heading of "the Baker and the Beast" a retired soothsayer writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:— I knew how it would be. General Boulanger obtained a thumping majority on Sunday, just as I confidently expected. But possibly you handn't already discovered that his number is "six hundred threescore and six," the number of the Beast. This is how I make it out, taking the Greek numerical significance of the initial of his Christian, and the letters of his family name:—

E.	B	O	U	L	A	N	G	E	R	
5+	2 +	70 +	400 +	30 +	1+	50 +	3 +	5 +	100	=666

Had the late Rev. John Cumming, D.D., been still alive, this interesting and suggestive discovery would not have remained to be made by your obedient servant.

⁂

A correspondent bids us "Look at *St. Stephen's Review* for the week the last mail left, with its cartoon and poetry, and asks how is this for elegance:—

"When some old sow was permitted to farrow, she Bore black and white ones—both nigger and Naoroji."

⁂

The *Star* says, It is really refreshing to find some of the Royal offshoots doing a little genuine work, even though it mav not be of a very onerous nature. The eldest son of Prince Christian, who is lieutenant in the Rifles, which is now stationed at Aldershot, will sail for India on 22 Feb., with a draft of 100 men. He will join the 4th Battalion of his regiment at Meerut. in place of Lieutenant Wombwell, the eldest son of Sir George, who died of typhoid fever a few days ago.

⁂

Among the many distinguished ladies who have signed the protest against the election of Sir Charles Dilke as a London Alderman are Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Balgarnie, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Dr. Bryant, Mrs S. A. Barnett, and Mrs. Besant. In two days 1,604 names were received from ladies desiring to join in the protest, and on Tuesday, Sir Charles Dilke disappeared from the list. As he is abroad at the present time, it is not unlikely that he was nominated without his knowledge or consent, like several other public men, who discovered too late, that their names had been submitted to a ballot at an informal caucus meeting.

⁂

Miss Dorothy Tennant, who is so well-known for her Goddess of liberty-like beauty, and her remarkable talents as an artist, says the *Star*, is on a visit to Sir George and Lady Trevelyan, in the North. She is considered one of the hansomest women on London, with a style peculiarly her own. She is very tall and fair, with broad shoulders and a small round waist. Her eyes are blue, and her light brown hair, of which she has an immense quantity, is worn like an old French picture, straight back from a low broad forehead.

⁂

Mrs. Lynn Lynton a contemporary thinks, will be interested to learn that some Canadian Free-thinkers consider that her novel. "Under which Lord?" ought to be adapted to the stage. The idea is not that the story possesses so much dramatic force that it should not be lost to the footlighs, but that a play founded on this book, and produced by Mr. Irving, would advance the cause of Free-thought. Mr. Irving has been requested by a member of the Montreal Pioneer Free-thought Club to add "a moral glory to the halo of his reputation by helping the work of Naturalism," and making war on "the bondage of superstition." A tempting prospect to a shrewd manager!

⁂

Miss Amy Levy, whose novel "Ruben Sachs," has excited so much remark, is, as her name implies, of Jewish family. Her gift of story-telling was shown at an early age, and often afforded entertainment to her home circle. She is a pretty little *brunette*, of about five-and-twenty, with a pathetic expression in her dark eyes, and a gentle attractive manner. She was a student of Newnham College, and while at Cambridge, distinguished herself by wearing wondrous æsthetic dresses, and still more by writing some charming translations of Heine, and original poems. Soon after leaving college, her father suffered some serious money losses, and she determined to earn her living by writing. Besides poems, she has contributed many short stories to *Temple Bar* and other magazines. Her health, never of the most robust, has been severely taxed, and she is now in Italy enjoying a well-earned holiday.

⁂

Mr. T. P. O'Conner asserts that since Mr Chamberlain's marriage things have changed a Highbury. It would seem that Austen and Miss Chamberlain keep their own apartments more than they were wont to do; at all events, the story goes that visitors who call upon them are directed to enter the house at different doors from those by which they are admitted when their errand is to the right honorable head of the household. And at the Birmingham Town Hall, the other night, the children of the two former marriages were relegated to the side galleries instead of occupying their accustomed places on the orchestra. Even Miss Chamberlain was deposed from the position which for many years she has invariably occupied by the side of her father, content to be mistress of Highbury, and hide herself from the pursuit of lovers so long as she could share her father's triumphs. But it must not be supposed that there is discord in the household. The family not to be outdone by the Birmingham Unionists, are with one accord, hero worshippers. And to do Mr. Chamberlain justice, he has not kept his wife in too jealous a seclusion. He is, in fact, so proud of her that he is glad of every chance of a public appearance with her by his side, and lest he should divide attention too largely with his bride, the other day he denied himself the orchid which he has always worn in his buttonhole.

⁂

A lady correspondent sends a London journal this Private view of Mrs. Chamberlain:—"Mrs. Chamberlain would not be described as handsome in the strict rendering of that term. Her mouth may not be perfect in an artist's estimate and her nose is—well, just o trifle 'tip-tilted'; her hair is light, and the charm of her countenance is the fine blue eyes, the whole conveying an expression as sweet as it is simple. Her stature may be guessed at 5ft. 6in., the present fashion of coiffure gives an impression of a taller figure. In her every movement, Mrs. Chamberlain is graceful—so slowly and gently undulating that the attraction grows on you the longer you may be in her company. Above all, she has that excellent thing in a woman, a soft sweet voice. There is no trace of Americanese in the Boston bride's speech, only slight individualties of pronunciation, such as any well-bred Englishwoman might have."

⁂

According to a London contemporary, the fierce enmity which existed between the Emperor of Germany and the dead Crown Prince Rudolph had its origin in an old quarrel about a lady. The result was that the two princes entirely broke off all intercourse, and fiercely abused each other in private. The Crown Prince, a much more intellectual person than the Emperor, was the very antipodes of him in tastes, habits, and temper. On the other hand, the Prince of Wales and Prince Rudolph were intimate. The last visit of the Prince of Wales to Vienna was made the occasion of a little burst of that kind of festivity which consists of small supper parties, at which the guests are all choice spirits. Vienna is the very paradise of the pleasure-seeker, and all its most refined and delightful resources were employed to give the Prince of Wales a good time. *Viveur*, however, as he was, Prince Rudolph was a thinker, a scholar, and an artist, as well as a really distinguished entomologist.

⁂

Mrs. Mona Caird startled the quiet folk at the Metropolitoon Liberal Social Union one night by appearing in their midst during a discussion on a paper called "Society Marriage." Mrs. Caird was asked to speak, but declined, though the gentleman accompanying her added that she agreed with everything that had been said. Indeed, the debate revealed the fact that the lecturer and speaker were all more or less Monaists, and some rather more than less. Mrs. Mona Caird is a handsome brunette, tall and graceful, with fine eyes, and a very sprightly expression, the very opposite of the conventional idea of the clever woman. The debate did not take a high range, but interested her keenly. Her new novel is now well on the way to publication.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

The following personal recollections by one who knew him are published in a London evening paper. The correspondent hails from one of the dominions over which the deceased Prince would one day have swayed his sceptre, and who is said to have had several opportunities of observing the Prince, as a soldier, a *dilettante* in literature, and a man of the world:—

Crown Prince Rudolph was not one of those men who impress you strongly and lastingly by their personality. He was an amiable young man, without very pronounced views or passions. As Royalty goes, he was decidedly above the average intelligence and he was clever. Having lived for more than thirty years, his character can be judged pretty accurately, but it would be difficult to conjecture what kind of ruler he would have made had he survived his father. The fact is he had no political will of his own, and he was constantly swayed to and fro in his inclinations and predilections. Now he was a Hungarian patriot anon he favoured the Bohemians at the expense of the other nations and nationalities of the Dual Monarchy; now he was a rigid soldier anon he mixed ostentatiously with political reformers, and so on through all phases of public life. Accordingly he was sometimes popular and sometimes the reverse with the same classes of the community; sometimes he was looked upon as the hope of the future, and sometimes the most humdrum reign was predicted for him; sometimes he was even feared. Speculation on this score is now useless; but a few words may be said of the man as I knew him from occasional intercourse during the last dozen years. He always appeared to me to possess plenty of intellect. Although always surrounded by a host of advisers, in smaller matters he was never influenced by any one, but acted independently, with much good sense and natural frankness. I saw him command his division at the army manœuvres, and notwithstanding his young years he went through his task with undeniable credit to himself. Lately he was made chief inspector of the infantry, and scarcely had he finished a tour of inspection of his troops when he at once proposed some important reforms affecting that branch of the army, proposals which are believed to have entirely emanated from him.

Stronger, however, than his military inclinations were his love of sport and his literary ambition. In spite of his anything but strong constitution he was an intrepid sportsman, there not being a shooting or hunting district in all Austria-Hungary that he did not visit at one time or other during his short life. He published several volumes on his shooting expeditions, and that was the origin of his literary career. He soon made friends, not only with some of the best authors of Austria and Hungary, but so anxious was he to be considered one of them that he—a descendant of the Habsburgs?—offered even terms of familiarity to some humble reporters. It is related with great gusto in journalistic circles in Vienna and Buda-Pesth that once a cheeky Hungarian reporter—for some reason a special favourite with the late Crown Prince—so far forgot himself as to give a letter of introduction addressed to the Crown Prince to a young colleague who went to Vienna in quest of a situation. Since he assumed the chief editorship of the great ethnographical work "Austria-Hungary in Word and Picture," he often entertained his contributors to unceremonious luncheons and dinners, not of course at the Castle, but at some good hotel, and he always greatly enjoyed their rather mixed company. This was indeed a new departure in the traditions of his family, which the old Conservative officials of the Court did not cease to lament, but the Crown Prince was quite a modern man in such matters. Personally he had no enemies or detractors, for, without being a genius or a charmer, he managed to favourably impress all those with whom he came in contact. The last time I saw him and had a conversation with him was in London, during the Jubilee week in 1887. It must be confessed that I noticed a great change in him from what I used to know him for. Although he was then not quite twenty-nine, he seemed almost an old man. His head getting bald, his voice extremely feeble, his look tired—there was nothing in him to remind me of his youth, excepting his splendid figure, which, however, did not look to advantage in civilian dress. I saw him also at the service in the Abbey, and also at the great Austro-Hungarian ball at the Hotel Metropole, and, although his fine Austrian General's gala uniform considerably improved his appearance, I could not help thinking that that was not the body of a man destined to have a long spell of reign over the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 21.

For Liverpool.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Bhanji and Co; 40 bales wool, S M S Baboola, 36 bales wool, D Nagji.

For Glasgow.

Armenia s—4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

From London.

Clan Macdonald s—110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 660 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 119 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4 bales cotton, 660 cwts myrabolum, Volkart Bros; 9 cases condiments, Framji Norosji; 26 bales skins, H H Gunny; 35 bales skins, S M S Baboola; 33 cases condiments, art ware, &c, P S Pochaji; 2 bales hides, J Purdhan; 245 cwts gum, C Somar; 28 cases cardamum, seeds peacock feathers, &c, M Jafferally; 30 cwts fishmaws, and 40 cwts gum, D Peerbhai; 105 cwts gum N Mowji; 28 bales hides, O H Hassam; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 77 cwts gum, N Damji.

Drumberlie s—55 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Bengal s—4 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai.

For Antwerp.

Serica s—31 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Florence s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, 1,260 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,530 cwts rapeseed. The Bo Co Ld; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Havre.

Algoma s—50 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 78 cwts gum Meiffre Neveu and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—2,060 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 798 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Graham s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 3,600 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhai.

For Dunkirk.

Cyril s—2,100 cwts linseed, S Dosagne and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Strathmore s—500 cwts myrabolums Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Hajeen s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 660 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 740 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Elektra s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Tiverton s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Lisnacrieve s—385 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Venice.

Hajeen s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 155 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Lisnacrieve s—100 bales cotton, Drust and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Elektra s—175 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 97 cwts gingellyseed, and 20 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Graham s—370 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Odessa.

Rosario s—610 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Calculla.

Oriential s—150 bales cotton, B Hardyall.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited) Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

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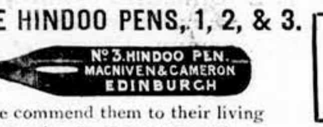

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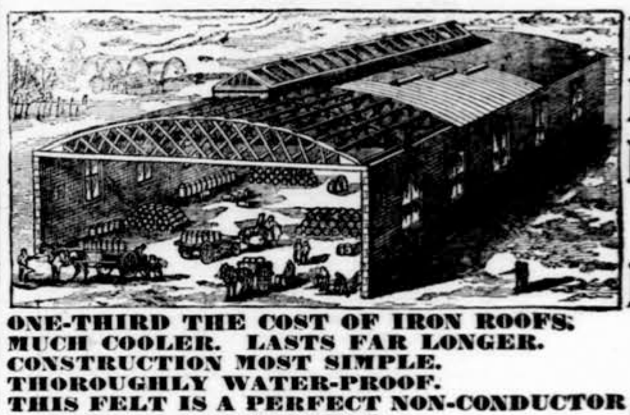

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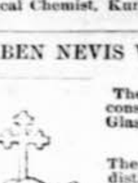

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